Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1863. NUMBER 25.

born up and trampled in the mud, and the poor wretches, after having enjoyed a brief season of freedom and hope, are made up into gangs and sent off, through the State of Illinois, to Kentucky where they are sold for the South and a market—into blister and, we sometimes fear, hopeless bondage. The river as a means of transit does not suit the purposes of the kidnappers when they have a cargo to sell; there are too many chances of escape, so our free State is used as a highway for the unlicensed and wicked traffic. A hotel keeper in one of the Southern counties lately told a gentleman who vouches for the reliability and substantial correctness of the report, that, within the year past, he alone had entertained more than one thousand of these moving chattels, a large part of whom were, no doubt, legally as free as Gen. Schofield himself. It is time that this accursed commerce should come to an end. Every one of these men is, the moment that his foot presses our soil, enfranchised—is the owner of himself; and every time that such an one is persuaded or forced to be obedient to a superior power, for the purpose that we have named, an infraction of the law is committed, paralleled only by murder itself. To rob a man of his liberty is an offense only second in heinousness to the crime that deprives him of his life. We call on Gov. Yates to interpose. Schofield's military permits are worthless in Illinois, whatever their efficiency for the purposes of kidnapping in Missouri; against our statutes, as we are not in the department over which he unfortunately presides, they are powerless as a broken reed.

Missouri is struggling for emancipation; but as long as the cupidity of her "conservatives" is stimulated by the chances which kidnapping and this horrible traffic afford, they are justified in putting a value on slave property, which emancipation would destroy; and as long as slavery, or its darker shadow—the stealing of free men and forcing them into bondage again—is a source of profit, so long will the effort of emancipation be resisted. And to-day this open channel through our territory, whereby the stolen property has a rapid transit to a State in which the black banner is still defiantly waved in the face of progress, does more to retard the consummation of the hopes of the Missouri Unionists and to prevent the return of the people into obedience to the Government, than the army of General Price or all the other engines of the pirates' nest at Richmond. We propose that this shall be closed up; and that not another man shall be kidnapped out of Illinois; and in the exercise of the comity we owe to our neighbors, we should not, even were there no considerations of humanity to be taken into the account, permit our laws to be broken. And, lastly, we owe it to our professions of Unionism that this commerce should stop. Every slave landed on the south side of the Ohio, is finally pushed on, for safe keeping, into the rebellious States; and there becomes a potent, though perhaps an unwilling helper of the rebel cause. It is not our policy to furnish the enemy whom we are endeavoring to subdue, with the means of resistance. Every able-bodied male slave is worth more to them than a six-pounder gun or five barrels of rifle powder. Shall we continue reinforcements such as we have named to still go forward? We appeal to the Governor and the local authorities for an answer!

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

We are glad to see that the Unionists of Illinois are nominating county tickets nearly every county in the State—in the Copperhead strongholds as well as in the Republican counties. Let a ticket be nominated and supported in every county, no matter if three-fourths of the voters are Copperheads. Let the Union men show their zeal and devotion to the cause of their country at the ballot box. Let them poll their full strength, no matter whether they are in the minority or majority.

Away down in lower Egypt, the Unionists are sanguine of carrying about half the counties. They are fully organized and wide awake, and will poll a vote that will astonish the Copperheads. We hope the Union men of Northern Illinois will not, relying on their strength, be apathetic, but all turn out and roll up old fashioned majorities for the moral effect it will produce in and out of the State. Several counties of Northern Illinois backslid last fall. They must be reclaimed this fall—restored to their old places in the Union church. We may mention Will and Lasalle as conspicuous examples. The former should give 600, and the latter 800 majority. If the Republican Old Guard take hold according to the example set for them by their brethren in Ohio and Iowa, every county lost last fall will be regained on the 3d of November.

LATE REBEL EXPECTATIONS.

Rebel expectation of great results from the October elections in the Northwest was never more confident than on the day when the voting began. The plain treason that the organs of the Copperhead party—their orators like Voorhees and Hendricks, of Indiana; Vallandigham and Cox of Ohio; Mahoney and Byington, of Iowa, to say nothing of Merrick of Illinois; and their newspapers like the Dubuque *Herald*, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and the Chicago organ of Jeff. Davis—had preached on the stump and through the public prints; and the supineness of the Government and of the people in view of the offences that these brawlers and agitators were daily committing against the country and its cause, justified in part, the anticipations in which all rebeldom indulged. "Put your ears to the ground to-day; said a secession journal in Georgia to its readers, on the morning of the election,—"put your ears to the ground to-day, and you will hear the muttering of thunder in the distant Northwest—the premonitions of the storm of popular indignation that this quarter that will drive Lincoln and his minions out of the places that they have abused, and secure the South both independence and peace!" Said another print of the same species: "To-day the buttresses of the Lincoln tyranny at Washington will be sapped and mined by the voice of the North—west heard at the polls; and within a year the whole structure will go to the ground!" And still another, in predicting the triumph of Vallandigham, foretold, as "a logical and necessary result, the separation of the Northwest from the Union, and its ultimate adhesion to the South." And so the predictions went, and so the rebels were deluding themselves and deluding other rebels in turn. Great results have happened; not only the muttering, but a deafening peal, of thunder has been heard. The lightning has struck; but it is the Copperhead edifice—the political temple of Dagon smeared all over with the blood of human victims—that has been thrown to the ground. Its ruins, blackened, scorched and shattered, never to be reunited, strew the surface of four States. The people, almost unconscious of their power, and not at all boastful of having done their duty, look on and wonder what divinity assisted them in the astonishing work.

Revolutions in the Northwest—revolution by States against the Federal Government—revolution to be brought about by Vallandigham and Company—was almost the last hope of the rebel leaders. We have no doubt of their frequent correspondence and close affiliation with the rebels here at home; and we have no doubt, either, that such a revolution, to be immediately commenced and mercilessly fought out, was the very next thing in the programme of treason, after the election of Vallandigham had been secured. The South expected it, and the Copperheads through their powerful, wide-spread and purely Jacobinical societies, were preparing for it with such boldness and celerity as the Government permitted them to use. The tone of the Southern journals, so confident and so self-assured, and the boasting and threatening of the Copperheads at home, justify what we say. The mine was laid, the plot prepared, and the victims were marked out. The whole South was jubilant and eagerly expected the day on which the rising clouds of dust and smoke would announce a Republic overthrown. And our Northern Copperheads secretly armed, and full of hate stood by waiting the opportunity, like hand jurates at a shipwreck, or the human vampyres who follow contending armies, to put to death those whom the calastrophe had spared. The Heberis, the Dantons, the Marats, the Chaumettes and the agitators and conspirators—the assassins of liberty—men willing to lap the blood that others would shed—were on hand.

We await the comments of the Southern journals on what has happened, confident that their revelations in their shame and disappointment and rage, will be as amusing as their former boasting was instructive. Southern editors, in their dealings with the North, are, whatever their vices, outspoken and frank. May we not expect from some of them a statement of the grounds of their faith in Copperhead success? Perhaps we may have the publication of the sympathizers' letters, of which many have been sent, upon which their hopes were founded. With what infinite profit they might now be read by the people of the North!

While we wait for what is sure to come, the people may freely congratulate themselves on their wonderful escape from the danger by which they were menaced!

Chattels in Maryland.

The *Baltimore County (Md.) Advocate* contains two chattel advertisements which most happily illustrate the present status of slavery in Maryland. One is a reward of five dollars for the recovery of a steer which had strayed from its owner, and the other was a reward of five cents for the return of a "colored boy" to his loving master. Verily, are the days of the most monstrous iniquity the world ever saw, numbered.

"Ass."

It is reported that when Vallandigham, waiting and watching over the border, received the telegram announcing his defeat, he simply said, he gave, as in Dayton, the Knights' grand wailing cry of distress, "Ass! Ass!" but Ass didn't hear it.

THE GREENBACK REGIMENT.—The 97th regiment Iowa infantry, the Greybeards, stationed at Alton, Ill., voted last Tuesday. The total vote was 581. Of these, Stone received 537 and Tuttle 44. Don't Tuttle run well in the army? What a haul the Copperheads made by their attempted fraud? If they thought the soldiers were blind, we guess they are now satisfied that no one but the snakes have hoods over their eyes.

The Detroit *Advertiser* says that every day since the arrival of Vallandigham at Windsor, up to a late hour Tuesday night, the rooms of that personage at the Hiron's House have been crowded with sympathizers. Since Wednesday, however—the day after the Ohio election—hardly an individual has ventured across the river to call on the secession martyr.

WISCONSIN FINANCES.—The quarter yearly statement of the Secretary of State of Wisconsin, giving the condition of the several funds in the State Treasury, is published in another column. The balance on hand in the general fund on the 1st day of the present month was $105,958.61. The whole amount on hand in the several funds is $367,925.60. This is found by actual count to be in the Treasury.

DEATH OF A COPPERHEAD PRINT.—The Muscatine (Iowa) *Daily Courier*, a Copperhead sheet, is dead. It died by the same thunderbolt that killed Vallandigham, Tuttle, Woodward & Co. Its life it was an advocate of treason, and a comforter of rebels. Its death is mourned by no loyal man. Thus let all secession sympathizers perish.

☞ The Treasurer of Jackson county, Iowa, a Copperhead Democrat, is discovered to be a defaulter to the county in the sum of $3,677.67. It is just what the people of that county deserved. If they will persist in electing Copperhead officials, they may expect to be punished for their folly.

☞ Tuttle asked for bread and the loyal men of Iowa gave him a Stone; Woodward made his appearance before the people of Pennsylvania, but the Curt(ain dropped and he was hissed off the stage; Vallandigham, waiting and watching, groaned in the agony of his soul "Brough," and the echo answered 'nough."

☞ A private letter from Detroit says, "Vallandigham is terribly cast down by the result in Ohio. He is fast putting an enemy in his mouth to steal away his brains." He put his trust in Copperheads, and if he is not careful he will see some of the snakes in his boots.

☞ As all the Copperheads are now in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, it is rumored that Dick Merrick and Vallandigham have taken the oath of allegiance and gone to Chatham, C. W., to raise a negro regiment.

☞ The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Bulletin* says: Vallandigham has been under the "Egis of the British Lion" for some time. As the Lion has been lax for several weeks past, we hope Val's friends have provided him with a good serviceable umbrella.

MAJOR GEN. HALLECK.—We have an intimation that Gen. Halleck is shortly to be removed from the chief command of the armies of the United States. If this is true, we do not believe that the people of the United States will shed tears.

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WHEN SHALL WE THERE MEET AGAIN?—An affecting little pic-nic that must have been—Storey, Dick Merrick and Vallandigham, under the British Lion's tail. Vallandigham was used to the situation, but his companions were constantly desiring a change of base.

☞ Dayton—Vallandigham's home—gave Brough its highest vote and Vallandigham its lowest. Brough ran ahead of his ticket, and Vallandigham behind his.

☞ The young ladies of Ohio who wished to be protected from negro husbands have organized a V. C. V. S., or Vallandigham Cold Victuals Society, the object being to supply the exile with cold victuals as he sits mournfully under the British Lion's tail.

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FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Missouri—Schofield Question.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28, 1863.

Col. Poindexter, a former notorious guerrilla, has been released on bail of ten thousand dollars, and restricted to Randolph county, and to report weekly by letter to the Provost Marshal General.

Shelby's guerillas have escaped by two routes. Shelby and Coffee reached Arkansas by nearly the same route that they entered Missouri.

Gen. Schofield consulted with the leading radicals here before issuing his late order to prevent rebels voting. The Government has again prohibited the shipment of private goods to Memphis.

Gen. Butler is to be invited to deliver a speech in this city.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—President Lincoln's reply to the Missouri delegation and his letter of instructions to General Schofield, together with an address by Mr. Drake in answer to the President's reply, appear in the *Democrat* this morning.

The main points of the President's reply are, that he fails to see that the condition of Missouri, and the wrongs and sufferings of the Union men, are attributable to the weakness and wickedness of any General, but rather to civil war, of which he gives a vivid picture, referring to the condition of the State under Fremont, Hunter, Halleck and Curtis, to sustain his position.

He finds that the massacre at Lawrence proves imbecility on the part of Schofield, as similar acts could have been committed by Gideon or John Morgan, had they chosen to commit them. He approves Schofield's action in preventing a counter raid into Missouri by citizens of Kansas, as the only safe way to avoid indiscriminate massacre.

He says the charges that Schofield has purposely withheld protection from loyal people, and purposely facilitated the objects of disloyalty, are altogether beyond the power of his belief, with his present views. He therefore declines to remove Schofield.

Regarding enrolled militia, he says he shall ascertain, better than he now knows, what its true character is, before he shall feel strong enough to disband it, and expresses gratitude for the aid and comfort it rendered Schofield in June last, thereby enabling him to hold out, while Grant, at the time reinforcements were imperatively needed.

He discusses the propriety of removing Gen. Curtis. Concurs in the delegation's request regarding the elections, and concludes as follows:

I do not feel justified to enter upon the broad field you present in regard to the political differences between Radicals and Conservatives.

From time to time I have done and said what appeared to me proper, and shall continue to do so, without reference to any party, or to any one to follow nobody. The Radicals and Conservatives each agree with me in some things, and disagree in others. I could wish that both agreed with me in all things, because then they would agree with each other, and would be too strong for any foe, from any quarter.

They, however, choose to do otherwise. I don't question their right. I, too, shall do what seems to me proper. I shall not run counter to them, or any one, elsewhere, responsible to me, and not to either Radicals or Conservatives. It is my duty to bear all, but at last I must, within my own sphere, judge what to do and what to forbear.

Mr. Drake says in his reply that the material points presented by the delegation and Executive Committee were unnoticed by the President, and he concludes that the denial in reference to matters not urged by either, in regard to certain charges against Schofield uttered in the last Presidents, they may be enumerated thus

1st—Imbecility.

2d—That he has refused on purpose to protect the Lawrence murderers, would not allow them to be pursued into Missouri.

3d—That he has purposely withheld protection from loyal people and purposely recalled the objects of disloyal.

The material points which were made in the address of the delegation or in the letter of their Executive Committee, and that in brief to each charge made at the interview with the President.

He accounts for them, therefore, only on the supposition that they were unheard by one of the two statements made by the sub-Committees, which were presented to the President, but not submitted to the delegation executive committee.

He regrets such charges were made, and offers for himself to lay no knowledge which would lead him to make or believe those charges.

Mr. Drake claims it was manifest to the delegation while in Washington, that the sympathies of Unconditional Unionists, of all loyal States were enlisted in their behalf, and that no individual has ventured across the river to call on the secession martyr.

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The Removal of Gen. Rosecrans.

Startling and Painful Revelation.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, October 28, 1863.

THE CASE OF ROSECRANS.

The *Morning Chronicle* contains the following "double-leaded" editorial:

"We are in receipt of astonishing intelligence in regard to the removal of Rosecrans. The whole country will be astounded at what we shall chronicle. It is rumored that three charges are made against the late popular commander. The first charge is preferred by Gen. T. L. Crittenden and Gen. McCook, to the effect that Rosecrans left the battle field during the crisis, and fled to Chattanooga and reported to officers there that the day was lost. It was reported that subsequently, through optism, he became insensible.

The second charge, it is rumored, is made by the Government, to the effect that his orders were to remain at Chattanooga until reinforcements should come.

The third charge, as rumored, is to the effect that he declined to move from Murfreeboro in June last, when ordered to do so by the Government, as an opportunity was offered to crush Bragg, a large portion of his army having been withdrawn to succor Johnston, who was operating against Grant.

If these charges are true, is it not most unfortunate, as the name of Rosecrans was a talisman of immense weight.

New York papers make a sweeping accusation that during the battle of Chickamauga Gen. Rosecrans, Crittenden and McCook were asleep at Chattanooga

We learn semi officially that in regard to Gen. Crittenden, this statement is false, and that nothing has warranted the circulation of such paragraphs.

The blame, it is said, connected with the failure of Chickamauga, will fall wholly upon Rosecrans.

In another editorial, apparently written before the above, the *Chronicle* says it will doubtless be generally assumed that General Rosecrans' almost total absence from engagements was the principal reason for his being relieved of the command, more especially as the General who bore the brunt of it, (Gen. Thomas,) has been appointed in his stead.

We have reason to know that his conduct on that occasion when news of the battle first reached here, was severely censured by military authorities, and was probably the turning point in the decision that has been reached.

We hazard nothing in saying that prior to that, there had been grave cause of complaint against the General. *He was once before on the eve of being removed for a failure to move to aid Grant*, and make a diversion in his favor by attacking Bragg.

At another time he was somewhat strongly remonstrated with for his delay in moving from Murfreesboro.

Gen. Rosecrans has, in many things, shown himself a good officer, and his superseders, we believe, has been very reluctantly determined on; but neglect of orders from his superiors, will unfit the best man for a military command.

The *Evening Post* of last evening says: We see nothing but good of the service demanded Rosecrans 'removal, and that is enough.

The stories concerning reasons for General Rosecrans' removal continue rife. One of the latest is that he has rendered himself in a measure unfit for duty by the excessive use of opium.

The stories that Rosecrans, having epileptic fits, and being injured by the use of opium, are repeated to-night with great particularity, but admitted that they are not the cause of his removal, that having been determined on before they were known; Government officials are repeating that dispatches shew him to have been fairly stampeded at Chickamauga.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.]
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1863.

The removal of Rosecrans is the subject of much and contradictory comment. The more general understanding of the causes that led to it is, that charges were preferred against him by Gens. McCook and Crittenden, of undue haste and confusion on the battle-field, of a panic-stricken flight from the field to Chattanooga, while the battle was in its crisis, and of the unsoldierly and mischievous exaggeration in publicly reporting, on reaching Chattanooga, to both officers and men, that the day was lost. Superadded to this, is alleged governmental resentment of his disobedience of positive orders not to risk a general engagement by advancing beyond Chattanooga before he was reinforced; also, the impatience of his disposition and handling his troops on the field.

The reputation for courage that he won at Stone River, is plead in bar to the imputation of cowardice in his abandonment of the battle ground, and his friends attribute it to a mistaken impression that his army had been wholly whipped, and was wholly on the retreat. The replication to this is that such a mistake is a complete disqualification for command.

The statement acquiring growth that he had an attack of epilepsy during the battle, and that he was subject to that disease, is untrue; but that he was constitutionally and by education a free liver on the battle-field, of a panic-stricken flight from the field to Chattanooga, while the battle was in its crisis, and of

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1863.

REBEL PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

Richmond hath two, yes, three journals—the *Enquirer*, the *Whig*, and the *Examiner*. The last of these is of the old "Democratic *regime*, but violently opposed, as occasion warrants, to the manner in which the bogus government is administered, and the rebel war conducted. It has no confidence in King Jeff., none in his Ministers, none in his measures, and none in his war policy. It is open-mouthed as any newspaper in Richmond dare be, truculent, defiant, and, after the Southern method, always smart. That is, it quotes Roman history, it is prolific in Greek, Persian and Assyrian parallels; but it has yet to learn that we are in the middle of the nineteenth century, and that all the Romans are dead and done for. It is always resonant without being eloquent. Turgidity is its forte; and in the turgid line of editorial composition, it is not surpassed by the New York *World*, which is a model for us of the North. The *Whig* is under a cloud. As its name implies, it was never in fellowship with the powers that have made Virginia what she is. Suspected of a lingering love for the Union, it is compelled to violence and vehemence in denunciation of the Yankees and the Government, which are not its wont. There is always something behind, which the editor dare not tell, but which the well-informed reader would not be slow to guess. It is also opposed to the ruling dynasty; but its opposition is timid and hesitating, hence feeble and without effect. The *Enquirer*, with which we have mainly to deal, is the paper of the rebel Capital. Under the control of two of the leading rebel families of the State, early in the field as an organ of disunion, wholly unscrupulous and thoroughly traitorous in the pursuit of its purposes, devoted to slavery as the highest development of Democracy and Christianity—it is not strange that it should have been selected as the medium of communication between a depotic government and an abused and a betrayed people. As it is conducted with what in the South, is called ability, *viz*, pertness of speech and flippancy in dealing with great questions, we need not wonder that the choice which made it Mr. J. Davis & Co.'s mouth-piece, has been justified by its performances. It is emphatically the rebel organ; and as such its words are entitled to the attention, which, lacking the inspiration of the rebel leaders, they could not claim. In it all changes of measures are foreshadowed; in it the pulse of the public is felt; and in it those whom the oligarchy have condemned are executed in advance of trial or official accusation. In it we read not what the editors think, but what Mr. Davis, Mr. Benjamin or some helper of of this unenvied pair, has commanded.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of a late date, speaking by authority as we suppose, has an article on Peace between the North and the South, to which we yesterday briefly referred. But, lest the editorial paragraph should have escaped the attention of a part of our readers, we reprint a summary of the conditions upon which the rebels will consent to lay down their arms. They are:

Recognition by the enemy of the independence of the Confederate States.

Withdrawal of Yankee forces from every foot of Confederate ground, including Kentucky and Missouri.

Withdrawal of Yankee soldiers from Maryland, until that State shall decide, by a free vote, whether she will remain in the old Union or ask admission into the Confederacy.

Consent on the part of the Federal Government to give up to the Confederacy its proportion of the Navy, as it stood at the time of secession, or to pay for the same.

Yielding up all pretentions, on the part of the Federal Government, to that portion of the old territories which lies west of the Confederate States.

An equitable settlement, on the basis of our absolute independence and equal rights, on all accounts of the public debt and public lands, and of the advantages accruing from foreign treaties.

Remembering the antecedents of the *Enquirer*, and its present well known relations to the rebel authorities, we can have no doubt that these conditions are set forth with the sanction and approbation of Davis himself; and that they are intended to be a comprehensive and final reply to the gabble in which the Copperheads, especially of the Northwest, have indulged in relation to this matter of peace. Had they appeared in the *Whig*, or in the *Examiner*, they would not have been worthy a moment's consideration. In the first, they would have been regarded as an insane effort to establish a character for rebel ultraism; and in the *Examiner* they would have read as a warning to the people that the bogus government was about to propose other and milder terms. But in the *Enquirer* they have almost the weight of an official declaration; and as such we must regard them until such time as our victories and rebel necessities infuse even into the conduct of that sheet, some glimmerings of hopelessness of the war that rebellion wages.

We need not ask our readers how they like the terms. Even the Copperheads, whose prime object is the restoration of the Pro-Slavery party on its so-called Democratic basis, and a new division of the honors and emoluments that the Government has to bestow, will promptly reject them; and there is not an Unionist in all the land who will not vote his house from over his head; or, if necessary, the shirt off his back, for a continuance of the struggle, rather than to be a consenting party to the dishonor and destruction which an acceptance of these propositions would involve. Let the war go on. If for the saving of the Republic, it must, as the *Enquirer* implies, be a war of extermination, let the extermination begin!

THE SAME OLD SNAKE.

The Copperhead weather-cock is beginning to turn with the shifting breeze. Hitherto its arrow has pointed treasonward, peaceward and Southward. But the October tempest that swept over the land is turning it round to the North and towards war. The voice of the people fell like a bolt from the clear sky into the Copperhead ranks, and now they are making haste to escape the doom which is awaiting them, by ostentatious displays of loyalty and blustering announcements that they are in favor of war, of sustaining the Administration and maintaining the Union. The proofs are multiplying daily. The N. Y. *World*, which, prior to the election, was a white-robed disciple of peace and an humble admirer of J. Davis and his followers, since the election lifts its holy eyes with horror at the thought that Vallandigham expected to be elected upon a platform of peace. Horatio Seymour, who hugged to his bosom the "noble" thugs of New York, hot from blazing ruins and reeking with the blood of innocent men, who from his gubernatorial chair dictated instructions to the Chief Magistrate and Commander-in-Chief and opposed his puny strength to the will of the nation, now roars as gently as a sucking dove, and, at the command of the President, issues his Proclamation calling upon the men of New York to volunteer for the maintenance of the Union. Vallandigham, who waited and watched over the Canadian border for the army with banners, headed by Major General Pugh, and the rebel Buckner's hordes, who were to escort him to the Capital of Ohio, wanders from Windsor to Halifax, deserted by the knaves who upheld him, betrayed by the friends on whom he most relied. No man but the most shamefaced traitor will to-day claim Vallandigham as his friend. One day he was the standard-bearer of the party; the next day, the party kicks him aside like a cast-off mistress. A few evenings since, the chieftains of Mozart and Tammany held a meeting of their followers in New York City, the stronghold of Copperheadism. The Woods and the Brookses were there, and sounded the old refrain in favor of "peace" and "down with the war." But the Things were changed. [illegible] ... from their grasp. They

looked on with blank amazement to see men who had enjoyed the spoils of office, men who had butchered and burned, men who stood ready to raise the flag of secession when the signal was given, now in favor of war for the Union.

These are straws showing which way the Copperhead current is turning, and we venture the prediction that in a brief space of time the Chicago *Times*, hitherto steeped in Copperhead malignity and devilish hatred of the Government, which at the outbreak of the war was forced to hang out the American flag, and never since that time has uttered a word in support of the Government or its soldiers, will be blatant in its demands for war, and insatiate in its desire for the crushing out of rebels. And we further predict that the new converts to loyalty, when they rise from their stools of repentance, will display some of the most prodigious efforts in bayonet-christianity and enter upon the work with a zeal which will astonish the men who for three long years, through weal and woe, sunshine and cloud, have unflinchingly stood by the Republic.

We warn the people in time of the somersault the Copperheads are about to make, and that behind the flimsy veil of loyalty to the Union is the same hatred of Freedom, the same idolatry of man sellers, the same opposition to the Government. Let no man be misled by their specious jugglery. Once in power, they will throw aside the veil, and betray the honor of the Republic.

"KEYES" IS THE MAN.

The Wabash-Goudy-Fuller clique made out their petition to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the Auditor to pay the per diem of some member of the late defunct Legislature, and had their petition printed; but a blank was left in the printed petition to put in the name of some member of that deceased body as the "Relator." It seems a man was found by the name of *Keyes*, a member from Sangamon county, who has lent himself as an instrument to ask the highest judicial tribunal of the State to make a decision which will involve the tax payers of our State in a liability of nearly sixty thousand dollars, to pay members of a Legislature which had been dispersed not only by the Governor, in accordance with his constitutional power, but by its own wilful act. And this all for the purpose of attempting to breathe judicial life into the greatest and most magnificent legislative fraud the State has ever known. In this time of a terrible rebellion, threatening the very existence of our Government, and when the people are already groaning under the taxes necessary to support the war, it is a stupendous crime to ask that the people may be saddled with a further tax of sixty or eighty thousand dollars, in order to make a legislature of five fugitive members, and attempt to give vitality to a scheme that is the opprobium of every decent man in the State.

STOCK GAMBLING IN WALL STREET.

The gambling in gold and stocks, in New York, is as senseless and as furious in these latter days, as any that ever disgraced the French capital in the days of John Law; and the prices paid for favorite fancies are hardly less, the knowledge of the people in banking and the stock-jobbing being taken into account, than the bids for shares in the famous Mississippi bubble. To discredit the paper of the Government for the purpose of making everything else, by comparison, more valuable, seems to be the predominant policy; and we are sorry to say that, in spite of the good sense and the acknowledged patriotism of the people, the policy is not always without success. Outsiders, who, still possessed of their senses, can look on and wonder at the prevailing infatuation, have the consolation of knowing that when the day of reckoning comes, as come it will for all these blatant assailants of Uncle Sam's credit, the men, who, in the attempt to humbug others, have befooled themselves, will be "left with the bag to hold," while the wiser ones, who believed in the permanence of our nationality, will reap the rewards of their faith.

A NOTABLE RESULT.

By the manner in which the results of the Ohio election are received by the masses of the party that calls itself "Democratic," we take it for granted that the Copperheaded leaders of that party, who have, by dint of alternate impudence and bullying, been able to make it, in effect, eminently disloyal, will be dethroned; and that, hereafter, though opposition to the Administration, in consequence of certain of its measures, may be kept up, it will not degenerate into advocacy of the cause of the rebellious South. One thing is sure, that even among Democrats (so-called), confessed disloyalty like that of Vallandigham & Co., will not be allowed to have the direction of partisan affairs, and that, least of all, will it be thrust forward, in conventions and before the people, for official honor and preferment. Treason-shriekers will find that their vocation is gone, or that they must ply their trade without expectation of reward.

☞ The New York *Express*, owned and edited by the Know Nothing Brookes, is the most scurvy and unprincipled Copperhead sheet published in the United States. There is sneaking, snarling, fault-finding meanness in its opposition to the Government not equalled by any other journal in the land. When the President called for men by volunteering, it demanded a conscription. In its issue of July 1st 1862, it said:

"We want a million of men in the field, not 500,000, scattered from the Indian territory to Maryland—but a million of men—to repossess, to reoccupy forts and arsenals, custom-houses, post-offices, railroads, depots. If the million cannot be had by volunteering, they ought to be had by conscription."

When the course it recommended was adopted, it flew over to the other track and assailed the conscription with all manner of abuse; now that the President has called for volunteers it shifts sides and opens a fusilade of hostile opposition. It is most astonishing that the Government permits rebel papers to be published in loyal States.

BOUNTIES TO VETERANS.

Col. Fry, Provost Marshal General, writes to Gen. Farnsworth, that veterans, enlisting in the cavalry regiment which he is raising, will receive *four hundred and two dollars bounty*.

☞ The animosity of the Copperheads of this State towards the emancipationists of Missouri, is as bitter as that exhibited against the Republicans. The Copperheads are deadly hostile to emancipation in the Slave States by the free action of the white inhabitants thereof. They love slavery, and can't bear to see a colored man set free.

☞ The Copperhead New York *World*, Seymour's organ, is a pink of patriotic consistency. On the 10th of July, 1862, that pious print said: "The 300,000 may be called, but they will not come. At least, enlistments will not be sufficiently numerous or prompt to ensure the nation's success or safety. * * * *There is no other way but to resort to drafting, and the sooner this is done the better.* Let the Government not hesitate a single week. The people will not complain if 300,000 are selected by draft." The draft came; but the *World* suddenly found its enthusiasm for that mode of raising military forces suddenly falling from fever heat to frigidity. On the 31st of July, 1863, it ridiculed and rebuked those men who believed the conscription to be a direful evil, and in twelve months it pronounced the mode of raising troops by draft to be tyrannical, cruel and little less than murderous. The President has just made a call for volunteers, which the *World* will oppose with as much venom as it did the draft. The *World* is hostile to recruiting the army by any method, whether by volunteers or conscripts, by white men, free blacks or slave blacks. It don't want the army reinforced. *It wants the rebels to win.* That's what is the matter. That's the cause of its disgraceful inconsistency.

We are approaching another and important election. At the head of the Union ticket stands Joseph E. Gary, candidate for Judge in the Superior Court. Associated with him on the ticket are gentlemen of tried worth. Their election will be recognized throughout the country as a proof that Chicago is earnest for the war and true to the Union. Do you doubt this? Witness the exertions being put forth to compass a contrary result, and imagine, as you easily can do, the shouts of exultation which would hail Mr. Gary's defeat. Would not the rejoicing at such an event come from the Copperhead crew who are prowling in our communities, eager to give aid and comfort to the rebels by the defeat of loyalty. A false security will defeat the Union ticket on November 3d in this city. An earnest massing of our forces will give us a triumph that will be glorious and notable.

Already the enemy have begun their operations. Will loyal men be warned that Copperhead Aldermen, last evening, perfected a scheme which they intend shall make Chicago an easy victory. The wards have been gerrymandered into election-districts, and excellent and fresh facilities created for ballot-stuffing, and the operations of imported voting cattle of the repeating kind. Copperheads intend to carry the city. They know that they cannot do it if every Union man votes; but they rely upon it that our merchants will be too busy, our professional men too much engaged, the better class of our citizens too little energetic to give the requisite time to vote and watch the voter of others. Is this so? Are we preparing for a defeat here? Not if earnest work begins forthwith. But nothing but earnest work will be of avail. Let every loyal man note what associations will be his, if he fails to vote for the Union candidate.

BE ACTIVE AND VIGILANT.

We make our last appeal to the voters of Cook county, to put forth every exertion at the ensuing election. The Copperheads are desperately engaged in frauds of the worst description, hoping to carry the day for their iniquitous cause. We admonish our friends in the rural towns that there is need of work, hard work. The Copperheads in the Chicago Common Council are determined by foul means to carry the city. The Union men are up and doing, but they also look to the farmers, always true to liberty, to give them a hearty support. Keep a vigilant eye for frauds, and leave no stone unturned to secure success. Cook county must roll up an old fashioned Union majority.

The Indiana Election.

The Chicago rebel organ has the audacity to claim that the Copperheads of Indiana have made gains on last fall's vote. The best answer to this weak effort to pour oil into the wounds of the Copperheads, will be found in the following table, which impartially presents the vote in every county yet heard from in which there was any party contest. It will be seen that in about one-half of the State, the Union gain is **7,812**. Let our Copperhead friends draw near and feast from this table:

VOTE OF INDIANA.

Counties.	1863. Union.	1863. Cop.	1862. Union.	1862. Cop.
Boone	250	..	330	..
Bartholomew	..	500	..	600
Johnson	..	300	..	675
Knox	..	445	..	582
Lawrence	..	100	..	54
Randolph	700	..	556	..
Floyd	..	500	..	675
Jay	100	..	..	75
Elkhart	200	..	..	39
Noble	600	..	210	..
Madison	..	350	..	630
Tipton	..	100	..	300
Putnam	..	350	..	294
Monroe	..	250	..	312
Orange	..	250	..	622
Pike	..	125	2	..
Vandenburgh	..	6	..	396
Washington	..	500	..	599
Spencer	100	..	..	156
Warren	500	..	480	..
Whitley	..	50	..	210
Warrick	..	22	45	..
St. Josephs	600	..	316	..
Daviess	..	400	..	300
Jackson	..	602	..	715
Tippecanoe	850	..	519	..
Brown	..	800	..	637
Jasper	370	..	253	..
Cass	..	15	..	288
Grant	250	..	156	..
Porter	245	..	290	..
Fountain	..	100	..	150
Fayette	400	..	146	..
Marshall	..	365	..	444
Shelby	..	275	..	731
Delaware	1,000	..	493	..
Wayne	1,634	..	1,385	..
Switzerland	395	..	322	..
Adams	..	675	..	745
Carroll	..	128	..	187
Hendrick's	699	..	796	..
Greene	..	450	..	291
Dearborn	..	831	..	1,147
Blackford	..	166	..	166
Miami	..	200	..	286
Porter	200	..	290	..
Marion	2,500	..	981	..
Jennings	150	..	118	..
Total	11,845	8,679	7,630	12,276

Union majority in these 48 counties, 3,166; Union gain, 7,812. When the other half of the State is heard from, there will be very little left for Copperheads to exult at.

The Home of Tuttle.

Gen. Tuttle, the War Democrat, who was foolish enough to believe that he could save the Copperhead party from treason by accepting the nomination for Governor of Iowa, on a peace platform has been repudiated by his own neighbors. We learn that Keosaqua, the place of his residence, and a Democratic precinct, gave a majority of sixteen votes against him; while his own county, Van Buren, (one of the southern tier of counties in the State,) gave 350 majority against him. We also learn that one of those who worked against him most zealously was his own brother. Such are the rewards of those who permit themselves to be used by the friends of traitors.

Union Meeting in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, October 24.—A large meeting of unconditional Union men was held at Eastern, Talbot county, yesterday. Addresses were made by Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, of Philadelphia; Henry Winter Davis, and Col. Creswell. Judge Kelly announced himself to the crowd of slaveholders as a "Black Republican from Pennsylvania," yet his speech was received with applause. This is the first instance of a Republican Congressman speaking in the slave region of Maryland, and Judge Kelly's reception was most striking and enthusiastic.

A Compliment to Mr. Chase from an Enemy.

The London *Times*, whose hostility to everything American, and especially to everything connected with the Federal Government, is well known, pays an unwilling compliment to Secretary Chase. It says:

With a debt which would crush any State in the Old World exept England and France, Mr. Chase still exhibits all the distinctive features of a splendid increasing and permanent prosperity; he has a large stock of bullion, so large as to keep in hand all speculators in gold; should they buy gold faster than he wishes, he can immediately buy up millions of paper, and make them complete their purchase in a dear market.

Gen. Gilmore a Non-voter.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: General Gilmore, though a resident of Ohio, did not vote. In answer to the question why he did not, he said that the commissioner to take the oath—Mr. Olmstead—had not asked him. "Besides that," he added, "I never voted in my life."

Child Killed by a Pet Bear.

Last week a little child of the widow Green, living at Olena, near Oquawka, in this State, was attacked by a pet bear and mangled horribly, producing death in a few hours. The mother was also severely injured while attempting to rescue the child. The bear was shot.

"SOLDIER, ARE YOU HUNGRY?"—About eighteen months ago a regiment passed through Baltimore, *en route* to Washington, and having occasion to halt for awhile in one of the streets, one of the soldiers was approached by a little fellow, who inquired of him, "Soldier, are you hungry?" The soldier replying in the affirmative, the little fellow invited him to his home near by, and set before him a bountiful repast. A few weeks since the regiment returned through Baltimore *en route* home, their term of enlistment having expired, and the soldier, who for meritorious service in the field had risen to the rank of captain, not forgetful of the kindness of his little friend, sought him out and presented him with a handsome photographic album, containing photographs of all the most prominent generals in the Union army. Inscribed upon the back of the album, in beautiful gilt letters, were the words, "Soldier, are you hungry?" This little boy is the son of a Lutheran minister of that city.

FREEDOM OF THE BALLOT.—In Deerfield, Warren county, Ohio, several Vallandigham tickets were deposited in the boxes with explosive French matches concealed in them.—The least pressure will cause these to ignite. This is Buttemut "freedom of the ballot."

The township is nine-tenths Republican.—That was the reason for attempting to burn up the ballots?

A GREAT SCARE IN DIXIE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27th.—The Macomb, Ga., *Confederacy*, of the 14th, says, the reported insurrection of blacks in Hancock county seems to have been more serious than was at first supposed. Quite a large number of negroes are implicated. Their organization was complete and officers chosen from that of Major General down to Corporal. The chief of the the conspiracy is an artful and intelligent fellow, who was well qualified to be leader of such a dangerous enterprise.

He was the Major General of the forces, and proceeded to Atlanta on business connected with the plot. The plan was laid to join Rosecrans when he arrived at and captured Atlanta. To this they were put up by designing rascals from Lincolndom, who are now infesting the whole country. A number of the ringleaders have been arrested and lodged in the Hancock jail, and with them the Major General, who was brought in irons from Atlanta.

FROM LEAVENWORTH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Oct. 27, 1863.

I have news from Fort Scott to Monday noon. Affairs below look threatening. Cooper has been reinforced from Price's army with infantry and artillery, and menaces Fort Blunt and Fort Smith. His force is stated at 9,000 men, mostly whites, and eighteen pieces of artillery.

Quantrell is with him.

Gen. Blunt goes South with the train. He will confer at Ft. Smith with Gen. McNeil, and after turning the command over, will proceed to Leavenworth, under the recent order.

Gens. McNeil and Ewing are in the vicinity of Bentonville and Huntsville, in Northern Arkansas.

Brooks, with 5,000 men, is entrenching on White River, near Huntsville, and has been reinforced by Shelby, who has escaped with nearly 200 men and two guns.

Gen. Blunt's presence on the Arkansas is absolutely necessary. During his absence the country has been swarming with bushwhackers, who cut off small parties, and have re-entered very near those posts which are independent commands, and do not act in concert. The General has fully recovered his health which was greatly impaired. The train is escorted by a large and competent force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, and no fears need be entertained concerning its safety. If necessary, Gen. Blunt will offer Cooper a battle. He is confident of his ability to clean Cooper out of the country.

The route which the train will take is still undecided. The post at Baxter Springs where the recent massacre occurred, has been abandoned. It was of no importance except as an express station.

Gen. Lane addressed an immense meeting at Fort Scott, Saturday. After the speech the crowd proceeded to Gen. Blunt's quarters and called him out. After repeated appeals he came out and addressed them briefly. His appearance caused great sensation. When he bade them farewell as their military commander, many shed tears. His removal has created an excitement unparalleled in Kansas affairs.

A train of supplies for Gen. Ewing's command, has left Fort Scott.

There has been no disturbance of the express between here and Ft. Gibson for the last ten days.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1863.

The special agent of the War Department has discovered enormous frauds, estimated by millions, in Kentucky and Ohio, in contracts for all sorts of army supplies.

With acts of Congress at its back, the War Department is preparing to visit the guilty with condign punishment.

A meeting was held to-night of Pennsylvanians to consider the case of arrest of Williamson. It was largely attended, indignant speeches made, and a committee formed to draw up a statement of facts. He was arrested by Bohr, on a charge of pocketing and selling government property, when the facts were that he sold useless property of an association and put the avails to its credit.

Government has received testimony from Platt and Clay counties, Mo., showing the doings of Col. James H. Moss, acting under Gamble's orders in enrolling militia. Moss said he did'nt want Union men but would arm the citizens, if it took ten thousand men to do it. He wanted secessionists to drive bushwhackers. The citizens further say that the Missouri militia are two-thirds in sympathy with the rebellion, some of them having fought for it. The Union men are driven to Kansas for safety.

We are without definite reports from the Army of the Potomac to-day. The enemy have crossed a column of infantry at Rappahannock Station, and are in some force at Stafford Court House. Firing was heard toward Centreville to-day, but was probably only a guerilla skirmish. In a cavalry skirmish we were worsted.

The pressure against Dahlgren's continuance in command at Charleston has not ceased. On Sunday last a number of military men from Morris Island called on the President to urge his removal on military grounds. What result attended their efforts has not transpired. It is ascertained, on high authority, that the question of his removal has never been a subject of consideration by the Executive.

At the Navy Department it is affirmed that the Admiral's performance, so far as Charleston is concerned, has been satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy. It is denied that any arrangement was ever entered into between him and Gen. Gilmore, by which the latter was to do the work of the siege up to a certain point, and to be then completed by the former.

The question now is whether an attack by the navy shall be made by which the iron clads may be pushed up to Charleston in the face of the batteries, and whether orders to that effect should be issued. Whatever course may be decided on, it seems altogether probable that no change, for the present, in the naval force before Charleston will be made.

Letters from Nashville represent negro enlistment as prospering, but complain of Gov Johnson's action in the premises.

All the reports of rapid movement in the Army of the Potomac betokening speedy engagement are false, and detailed accounts given of insignificant skirmishes with view of having them considered important as the forerunner of a great battle are sensational.

Saturday's skirmish was a small affair and has been greatly exaggerated.

The rebel cavalry pickets are still thrown out this side of the Rappahannock, and it is believed they intended resisting our reconstruction of the bridge over the Rappahannock.

Gen. Rosecrans' remarks at Cincinnati produced a decided sensation here. The friends of the Administration admit that his statements render some further explanation of the causes for his removal necessary, and at the same time leave him in an unsatisfactory position.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 337.

WAR DEP'T, ADJ'T GEN'LS OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 16th, 1863.

By direction of the President of the United States the Departments of the Ohio, of the Cumberland and of the Tennessee will constitute the military division of the Mississippi. Major General U. S. Grant, United States army, is placed in command of the military division of the Mississippi, with his headquarters in the field.

Major General W. S. Rosecrans, U. S. Vols., is relieved from the command of the Department and Army of the Cumberland. Major General G. H. Thomas is hereby assigned to that command.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 20.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 12, '63.

It is reported that officers in this department have demanded and received from their subordinates receipts for a greater weight of forage than they actually issued. Such practices in violation of regulations opened for extensive fraud and is most reprehensible. On conviction the severest measures will be taken with those who accept and those who give such receipts.

[Signed] M. E. MEIGS, Quartermaster General.

FROM SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Oct. 27.

Last night Mr. J. Evans, one of Provost Marshal Philips' assistants, went out in Williamson county about 15 miles from Carbondale to arrest a number of deserters. He went first to the house of Richard Moulton, to take his brother William Moulton, who deserted from the 11th Illinois, having previously been a member of the 109th. When he arrived at the house, he demanded admittance, and was denied. Finally Richard Moulton came to the door and demanded to know what was wanted. Evans made known his business and asked if William Moulton was within; an answer in the affirmative was returned. The door was finally opened, and Evans saw Wm. Moulton, the deserter, aiming his rifle at him. Happily the cap did not explode, and Evans life was saved. Putting down the gun, Moulton was about reaching under the head of his bed for a pistol, when, in self-defence, Evans drew his revolver and shot him through the bowels, causing a wound from which it is supposed he cannot recover. This was at ten at night. Mr. Evans at once entered the house and aided in dressing Mr. Moulton's wound. The deserter acknowledged he had intended killing Evans or any one of the arresting posse. Then he would have been willing to die.

Even the brother of the wounded man said that Evans had done no more than was his duty. Moulton is probably dead ere this. He had boasted that he would never be taken. He deserted while before Vicksburg. After this occurrence Evans and his party, reduced to three men, went in the same neighborhood to arrest some deserters known to be at the house of Dr. Chambers.

While parlying for entrance to the house, one deserter, named Jas. Maglia, started out and ran, and Evans and assistants after him. He was several times ordered to halt, but did not do so. Pistols were then fired, aimed over his head. This failing, he was shot in the back and mortally wounded, while running across a meadow. While this was going on, the remaining four deserters congregated in the house made their escape. This Dr. Chambers' house is said to be a regular rendezvous for deserters. Our Provost Marshal, J. N. Phillips, is doing all he can to return as many as possible out of 300 deserters, known to be harbored in Williamson county, but it will be impossible for him to do so unless the authorities furnish him a squad of cavalry for protection. Unless this be done immediately, copperheads and deserters will finish what they have already begun, and drive every Union man out of the county.

Many good and loyal citizens have not slept at home on beds for weeks, fearing attacks from roving bands of deserters. Perhaps, after the lives of the Provost Marshal and his assistants may have been sacrificed, some one may wake up to the necessity of seeing our officers properly supported in the performance of their duty.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

KNOXVILLE, Oct. 27.

There is nothing from above or below. The rebels have fallen back to the Heawassee, where they are rumored to be in force. Nothing important is stirring, except among the Quartermaster and Commissaries.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 27, 1863.

The Assembly chamber was thronged to-night with an interested and enthusiastic audience, who listened to a most able and convincing argument by Matt. H. Carpenter, of Milwaukee, addressed to Democrats chiefly, and urging them to rally to an earnest and hearty support of the Administration.

He reviewed briefly the history of the country, in connection with the conflict between the North and South, showing how the South was wholly responsible for this war, and vindicating the policy of the Government. It was one of the most effective speeches of the campaign.

Gen. Carl Schurz, who is now commanding a division in Alabama under Hooker, has written an eloquent letter, urging the support of the Union ticket in Wisconsin, and briefly but ably reviewing the issues which divide the parties at this time, and branding as it deserves the course of those who are embarrassing the Government by a factious opposition.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

A BATTLE NEAR TUSCUMBIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Oct. 26, 1863.

The steamer Liberty No. 2, Connor Capt., Hart, Clerk, arrived last night at eleven o'clock, p. m., bringing Memphis papers of the 24th inst. From the *Bulletin* I take the following account of operations in Gen. W. T. Sherman's new department:

The advance Union forces eastward from this point met with sharp resistance on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at Cherokee Station, on the Memphis & Charleston railroad, eight or nine miles this side of Tuscumbia. The troops of the gallant 15th Army Corps met the rebels with their usual bravery, and soon made themselves masters of the position. On the day previous a brisk cavalry fight took place near the same spot, between a considerable body of rebel mounted infantry and the 5th Ohio cavalry, in which six rebels were killed, and fifteen wounded left on the field. Our troops went into the rebels like shot, cutting and slashing right and left, and cleaned them out in short order, losing seven men killed and five horses. The 3d Regular cavalry went forward to participate, but the Ohio boys had completed the job. This was on Tuesday evening. The cavalry then fell back near the advance of Gen. Osterhaus' division.

Next morning broke dark and lowering, with rain and fog. The movement of the 1st division (Gen. Osterhaus), which was to have been made at 6 was delayed till 8. The 2d division (Gen. M. L. Smith) lay close up to the 1st division, waiting till they should move ahead before striking camp. Maj. Gen. Blair commanded both divisions. General Osterhaus moved forward toward Tuscumbia, but had not proceeded far before his advance, consisting of the 4th, 9th, 25th, 26th, 30th, and 31st Iowa regiments, encountered a large force of rebels, estimated at between 4,000 and 6,000, under command of the rebel Generals S. D. Lee, Roddy and Richardson. A heavy musketry fire immediately opened. The fight was furious for an hour, when the rebels fell back with heavy loss in killed and wounded.

General Osterhaus hurried up several 24-pounder Parrotts, which made havoc in their retreating columns, and our whole division was soon on the ground.

The loss on our side does not exceed 100 in killed and wounded.

The death of Col. Torrence, of the 30th Iowa, was a serious disaster. He was killed while in advance of his men in the midst of the fight. Mistaking a party of rebels dressed in Federal uniform for our troops, he rode forward to ascertain where they were, and at half-range distance was shot down by them. His regiment seeing him fall, raised a yell, dashed forward at a charge, regaining his body and scattering the rebels in all directions. The loss in this regiment is twenty-nine killed and wounded. Capt. H. Randall, Co. D, killed, Capt. Ball, Co. A, severely wounded in the leg, which he will lose; Capt. Clark, Co. H, seriously and probably mortally wounded in the back; Capt. Smith, Co. E, seriously wounded; Adjt. Clendening, wounded in the head and thigh, had six or seven bullets through his clothes. Several other regiments, including the 4th and 25th Iowa, lost more or less, but we are unable to learn particulars.

The bodies of Col. Torrence and Capt. Randall arrived last evening at Memphis, where they were embalmed, and will be sent North to-day, in charge of C. D. George, sutler of the 30th Iowa regiment. Col. T. lived at Keokuk, and served with distinction through the Mexican war, and was one of those men whose influence and character were almost without blemish,—commanding in person, active, energetic, strict in discipline, and kind of heart, he was held in great regard among his troops.

Iowa has lost in him one of her most worthy and gallant sons. It appears that the first known of the proximity of the rebels was the driving in of our pickets and forage teams, and their appearing in sight. The regiments named were immediately ordered into line, and skirmishers thrown out to feel their position. The enemy did the same, except that a large portion of their forces had dismounted and were lying in ambush.

The advance of the enemy wore our uniform, making it difficult for Col. Torrence to distinguish friends from foes. Therefore he ordered his men to cease firing, and approached the enemy dressed in blue, and when within a short distance, they opened a galling fire upon him, piercing his body in many places, and killing him instantly. At the same time they opened a murderous fire on our left, killing and wounding the Captain and Adjutant above named. For a few moments the 30th regiment was thrown into confusion; but when Col. Torrence's Orderly came back and announced that their Colonel was in the hands of the enemy, the men rushed forward with a yell, recovered the body, and dispersed the rebels. They found his body had been searched, and all his money and his watch stolen.

Our troops pressed the fleeing rebels back to their fortifications.

The rebels are said to have strong fortifications about one mile this side of Tuscumbia, on the railroad, and prisoners report that they expect to make a strong defence there. They say that they had 4,000 men there on Tuesday, and received reinforcements of 1,000 cavalry on Wednesday morning, and some 20,000 more are expected there from Bragg's army.

The following officers are said to be in command there: Gens. Loring, S. D. Lee, Roddy Richardson and Forrest.

Some of the prisoners taken at Cherokee Station give an explanation of their blue uniforms, saying that the rebel government intends to clothe all their troops with blue overcoats. This statement may have been trumped up for the moment; but the fact that hundreds of their men appeared, in the front rank of battle, dressed in blue uniform, would seem to give it some color, probably.

A rebel dispatch from Johnston has been recently captured, in which rebel officers have been conjured not to permit our forces to open up the road between Memphis and Decatur.

Encouraging News from East Tennessee.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

KNOXVILLE, Oct. 25, 1863.

The engagement of to-day was a gallant and hot contested hand-to-hand affair of over four hours' duration. The rebel force is estimated at 5,000. They lost in killed, wounded and prisoners over 3,000. Woodford re-captured his wagon train and some of his men, and lost his Grasshopper battery.

Our losses in killed, wounded and missing, are near 300.

Gen. Sanders advanced yesterday. The rebels made a stand four miles below Philadelphia, but fell back upon our approach. A running fight was kept up until dark. There are no rebels east of the Sweetwater. Gen. Sanders lost but two killed. The road above is all cleared.

Col. Crawford's 1st Tennessee artillery has just returned from an expedition to distribute arms through Virginia and North Carolina, and recruit, and was successful in both. The people are rising everywhere.

Among the prisoners sent in by him, is the infamous bushwhacker from Upper Clinch, Moneyhue, whose murders and barbarities are horrible.

Maynard and Brownlow spoke from eleven a. m. to five p. m., to an immense concourse of people, gathered from twenty miles around. The ultra radicals were received with enthusiasm.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Speech of Jeff. Davis to the Rebel Troops.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1863.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Appeal* of the 12th, has a letter from before Chattanooga, dated the 11th, describing a visit of Davis to the rebel camp. It says that he was accompanied by General Bragg. He proceeded to visit the camps and inspect the works. The fine location of these afforded the President an excellent opportunity for seeing those of the enemy also, and he exhibited an interest in them, and amply gratified his curiosity. The troops were formed in line along the works, and as he passed along the front, he was received with cheer after cheer by our enthusiastic and confident veterans. At every available point the eager crowds of the enemy were visible scanning the movements in our lines, but no guns were fired, though they could easily have reached with their shells the brilliant cavalcade that followed the President. The troops had laid aside their rough and ragged appearance which so many of them seem to take pride in, and their stately forms, burnished arms, and serviceable equipments, show that we are very far from being the starved on people which the Yankees vainly imagine us to be. President Davis made the entire circuit of the rebel lines.

The Southern papers also contain the following telegrams concerning his journey homeward:

DALTON, Oct. 14.—President Davis left Gen. Bragg's army to-day, with great satisfaction, and in high anticipation. The people called him out, and he said that we had been looking in the face of the enemy, but would see their backs soon. Most important movements are on foot, and a glorious campaign is anticipated.

ATLANTA, Oct. 20.—The President arrived here this morning. He denied having used the language ascribed to him in his speech to the army before Chattanooga. He complimented the officers and men generally, and addressed no such words as shafts of malice. The President goes West to-night. General Gardner has been sent to Florida as the successor of Gen. Cobb.

ADDRESS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

MISSIONARY RIDGE, Oct. 21, 1863.

The following address from the President to the troops was published yesterday, producing the greatest enthusiasm:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, October 14, 1863.

SOLDIERS: A grateful country recognizes your glorious victory on the field of Chickamauga. When your countrymen shall more fully learn the adverse circumstances under which you attacked the enemy, though they cannot be more thankful, they may admire more the gallantry, patriotism and devotion which secured your success. Representatives of every State of the Confederacy, your steps have been followed up with affectionate solicitude by friends in every portion of the country; and defenders of the heart of our territory, your movements have been an object of interest, anxiety and hope. Our cause depends on you, and happy it is that all can rely upon your achieving whatever, under the blessing of Providence, human power can effect. Though you have done much, very much remains to be done. Behind you are a people providing for your support, and depending upon your protection. Before you is a country devastated by your invaders, where, generally, woman, feeble age and helpless infancy have been subjected to outrages without parallel in the warfare of civilized nations. With eagle eye they watch for your coming to their deliverance, and harmless refugees pine for the hour when your victorious arms shall restore their family shelters, from which they have been driven, and forced to take up arms to vindicate their political rights. All which fires a manly breast and moves a patriot or a hero, is present to stimulate and sustain you nobly. Have you redeemed your pledges given in the name of freemen to the memory of your ancestors and to your posterity, that you will complete the mission to which you have devoted yourselves? It will require of you such exertions in the future as you have made in the past, and the continuous self-denial which rejects every consideration at variance with the public service as unworthy of the holy cause in which you you are engaged. When the war shall be ended the highest praise will be due, and be given to him who has claimed the least for himself, in proportion to the service he has rendered, and the bitterest self-regret which may hereafter haunt the memory of any one will be to him who has allowed self aspirations to prevail over his desire for the public good. United as we are in a common destiny, obedience and cordial co-operation are essential. There is no higher duty than that which requires one to extend and render to all what is due to their station. He who sows the seeds of discontent and distrust prepares for a harvest of slaughter and defeat to your gallantry, energy and fortitude; you crown this harmony with due subordination and cheerful support of lawful authority. I fondly hope that this ferocious war, so unjustly waged against our country, may soon end, and, with the blessing of peace, you may be restored to your homes and useful pursuits, and pray our Heavenly Father may cover you with the shield of his protection in battle, and endow you with the virtues which will close your trials in victory complete.

(Signed,) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 24, 1863.

Gen. Rosecrans, accompanied by his staff, arrived here last night, at 10 o'clock, and took up his quarters at the Galt House. Shortly after his arrival he was serenaded by citizens of Louisville, and, in response, made a short speech, thanking them for their welcome.

The following farewell order was published to the Army of the Cumberland, after his departure:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T. OF THE CUMBERLAND, CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Oct. 19, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 242.—The General commanding announces to the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland, that he leaves them under orders from the President.

Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, in compliance with orders, will assume command of this army and department. The Chiefs of all the Staff Departments will report to him for orders.

In taking leave of you, his brothers in arms, officers and soldiers, he congratulates you that your new commander comes to you not as a stranger. Gen. Thomas has been identified with this army from its first organization. He has led you often in battle. To his renown, precedence, dauntless courage, and true patriotism, you may look with confidence that, under God, he will lead you to victory.

The General commanding doubts not that you will be as true to yourselves and your country in the future as you have been in the past.

To the division and brigade commanders he tenders his cordial thanks for their valuable aid and hearty co-operation in all he has undertaken. To the chiefs of the staff departments, and their subordinates, whom he leaves behind, he owes a debt of gratitude for their fidelity and untiring devotion to duty.

Companions in arms, officers and soldiers, farewell, and may God bless you.

[Official.] W. S. ROSECRANS, Maj. Gen.

C. GODDARD, A. A. G.

He left to-day at noon for Cincinnati, on mail boat.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Illinois Called upon for her Quota of Volunteers.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, October 24, 1863.

To the People of Illinois:

The President of the United States, by his Proclamation of the 17th inst., has called for three hundred thousand more volunteers, for three years or during the war, (not to exceed three years,) *to be enlisted in companies and regiments now in the field.* He has called upon the Governors of the different States, and all the good and loyal people thereof, and invokes them to lend their cheerful, willing, and effective aid, and in pursuance of the powers vested in him by law, he has declared that in those States which shall not furnish their respective quota by the 5th day of January next, a draft shall on that day be made to make up the deficiency.

Though seeing in the past or future little to discourage, but much to encourage me, I fully admit the necessity which at this time called forth that proclamation, and most cheerfully endorse the measures which it contains. It proves the existence of an unchangeable policy to prosecute the war to a successful termination, and in providing the best means of doing it by filling up the thinned and decimated ranks of our honored veteran regiments now in existence, it gives expression to the great voice of the nation. As such it challenges the approbation of every loyal mind, and should awaken the thanks of every loyal heart in the land.

For information as to the quota assigned to this State, the present system of recruiting, and probable number to be raised by the State, under the late call, I refer you to an order to be issued from the Adjutant General's office.

Fellow citizens: I have so often by proclamation, and in public speeches, appealed to your patriotism to come forward to the rescue of our beloved country, that I cannot add to what has been already said touching your common duties. I am proud that I have never made these appeals in vain. Every call for troops has met with a cheerful and quick response. Better, braver, more unselfish and patriotic soldiers than ours never carried the banners of their country into conflict. On every battle field, they have illustrated their devotion to their country, their pride of their State, and their attachment to homes which they are defending. Their patient endurance, their heroic fortitude and daring valor, are the praise of every tongue, and the joy of every heart. Such are the men who call upon the country, and appeal to you to reinforce them, not with unwilling and faint hearted conscripts, but with patriotic, high-minded and devoted volunteer freemen. In case of a draft, however, I shall endeavor to see to it that each district and county in the State is credited by the General Government with the volunteers furnished by it since the commencement of the war, leaving those portions of the State against whom there shall be a deficit, to complete their quota with conscripts. Reports and estimates are now being prepared to meet the contingency, and to the end that all of our citizens who may enlist may be properly credited to the State, I forbid all recruiting in this State except for our own regiments, and I call on all good citizens to report to me or to the Provost Marshal General of the State, any violation of this prohibition.

Reminding you of what now appears evident, that we are rapidly approaching the great crisis in our national affairs, believing, as I do, that with the additional forces now called for, the crisis will be passed in safety to the Republic and triumph to our arms, and that a permanent and conquered peace will reward you for all your sacrifices, I invoke you, as you love the land of your birth or adoption, to once more come to its support, and furnish the forces required of us. Let patriotic public meetings be held in every town in the State. Let the determination of our people be general and universal to maintain the fair fame of our State, and I feel confident there will be no failure.

RICHARD YATES, Governor.

FROM CHARLESTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—A letter to the New York *Evening Post* says: Dispatches here give reason to believe that the quiet at Charleston is soon to be broken. Col. Jas. R. Hawley of the 7th Connecticut, is in town to-day, fresh from Morris Island, where he has been acting as Brigadier General in place of Stephenson, who has been on furlough. Young, Dahlgren, and Col. Hawley, give favorable reports of the condition of affairs in the fleet and army off Charleston. Much interest is felt in the fleet about the rebel torpedoes. The strictest watch is kept, particularly at night, over the movements of anything that floats on the waters. Our own boats are sometimes fired into by mistake, so careful are the iron-clads to keep off floating torpedoes.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—The steamer Massachusetts has arrived from St. Johns, Fla. She left Charleston Tuesday evening, and brings dispatches from Admiral Dahlgren. The siege is progressing favorably. General Gilmore's batteries were nearly ready to open on Charleston.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—A Morris Island letter to the *Herald* says two deserters from Charleston give a gloomy account of affairs at Charleston and Savannah. In the latter the poor are starving. They state that the torpedoes in Charleston harbor won't work. When the Ironsides was last in, she was over one containing 200 pounds of powder, which failed to explode.

The rebels have two more infernal machines, intended to destroy the Ironsides. Some of the harbor obstructions of ropes and barrels have rotted, and are seen every few days floating out to sea.

We are assured that the Charleston city government are anxious to surrender the city, but Beauregard and the military leaders won't allow it, and say they will burn the city first.

The entire rebel force is stated at 13,000. Most of Beauregard's forces went to reinforce Bragg.

A new sand battery has been erected in the ruins of Sumter.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Henry Ward Beecher at Liverpool.

CAPE RACE, Oct. 26.—The following is additional by the Canada:

GREAT BRITAIN.—Rev. H. W. Beecher delivered his promised lecture on America at Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool, on the 15th, before a densely crowded audience. Fears at one time were entertained of a riot, Southern sympathizers having placarded the town with bills calculated to inflame the public mind against Mr. Beecher.

A large number of secessionists were at the meeting, and did all they could to get up a row and interrupt Mr. Beecher. They were, however, in a great minority, and, on the whole, Mr. Beecher's reception was enthusiastic. He was frequently interrupted by disgraceful outcries, but showed great calmness and tact, and could not be put down by clamor.

Mr. B. showed how much England was interested in the triumph of the North. Mr. B. believed that under the influence of Earl Russell's speech, at Blair, and the seizure of the suspected rams in the Mersey, the hostility of the North towards England would disappear.

He concluded by pointing out that in view of the threatening aspect of affairs throughout the world, kindred nations like England and America should not be estranged, for united they would be a match for the world. A vote of thanks to Mr. Beecher was carried with great cheering but not unmixed with hisses and groans.

Sir Roundell Palmer, Attorney General, had been addressing his constituents at considerable length, on American affairs. He showed that England could not recognize the South until their independence was fully settled. He contended that England was bound to extend belligerent rights to the Confederates, and strongly demonstrated the obligation resting on England for continued neutrality.

The English Cabinet has postponed its decision in regard to recognizing the Poles as belligerents.

The rebel Col. Lamar had made an address at an agricultural banquet in England, in favor of the South.

The trouble in India, and the outbreaks and war in New Zealand, have attracted considerable attention. It is stated that the Punjaub had been invaded by 7,000 men, headed by sons of Dost and Mohammed, who are thought to be merely the van guard of a large force. British troops have been sent against them, and other precautions taken to ensure their overthrow. The war in New Zealand is termed a war of races. Energetic measures were being taken by the troops and white colonists for a decisive victory over the natives. All the British troops in Australia have gone over to New Zealand to put the native insurrectionists down.

FRANCE.—The Emperor would receive the Mexican deputation on the 17th.

PARIS.—Bourse dull without material fluctuations.

POLAND.—Russia had commenced detaching certain parts of Poland from Poland. A Russian Imperial decree detaches the Government of Augusta and the district of Loranza, from Poland, and incorporates them in the Russian empire. It is also said that Russia has notified the Porte that any recognition of the Poles as belligerents will be looked upon as a declaration of war.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 27.—The Nashville train is reported seven hours behind time, caused by the accidental falling of a rock into the tunnel, from the late heavy rains.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Matters at the Rebel Capital.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 27.—We make the following extracts from the Richmond Sentinel of Oct. 23d:

The people of Richmond decided yesterday, by a vote of 867 to 269, that they deem it inadvisable to place any restrictions on the price of food, and that the Virginia Senate decide that there should be none. The proposition is now dead.

We submit to this decision with cheerfulness, though we believe it to be a great mistake. An order has been issued from the War Department, to Gen. Winder, instructing him to deliver to the Federal prisoners all the gold sent to them by their friends in the North, as he may receive it, but to withhold from them all United States treasury notes, as the Confederate Government recognizes no such money, and give them an equivalent in Southern scrip.

It is stated that some who have put substitutes into the army, while they stayed at home to make money, are alarmed at the prospect of the repeal of the of the substitute law, and having made the wherewithal to travel, are trying to run away to Europe.

FROM MOBILE.

Situation and Defence of the City.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 26.—A lady, the wife of an officer in the Southern army, who recently arrived in Norfolk, says she came from Mobile, Ala., and reports that that city was threatened by the Federal troops, who were near enough when she left to watch the movements of the rebel garrison, and the inhabitants began to think that the city would soon fall into our hands, as there were a few available troops there and they were resorting to deceptive measures to keep up the appearance of a larger force than they really had.

Even the women dressed in men's clothes and paraded in the outskirts of the city as soldiers, and should the city be attacked no resistance could be made by the present force.

The Traitor Letcher.

Mr. Harvey Birch, a refugee from Richmond, notices the case of Mr. Fitzgerald, a high-toned, educated gentleman, once classmate of Governor Letcher, and a teacher in various parts of the South, imprisoned in Richmond for his devoted loyalty. Mr. Birch says that he was the *fac simile* of President Lincoln. The following letter, which he received from Governor Letcher, will explain itself:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, June 25, 1863.

Mr. William Fitzgerald;

SIR—I was aware before the receipt of your letter yesterday that you were still in prison, and I can assure you that it shall be no fault of mine if you do not remain there during your natural life. When I promised to intercede with the military authorities in your behalf, I believed your assurance that the suspicions against you were without foundation; but on calling on Gen. Winder I found that it had been reported to him, by a gentleman of undoubted loyalty and veracity, that you have been for years an enemy and vilifier of Southern institutions.

In 1856 you voted for the Abolitionist, Fremont, for President. Ever since the war you have maintained a sullen silence in regard to its merits. Your son—who in common with other young men, was called to the defence of his country—has escaped to the enemy, probably by your advice. This is evidence enough to satisfy me that you are a traitor to your country, and I regret that it is not sufficient to justify me in demanding you from the military authorities to be tried and executed for your treason.

Yours, JOHN LETCHER.

THE OHIO VICTORY AT CHATTANOOGA.

How the Rebels Regarded it.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* thus writes from Chattanooga:

The news of the Union victory in Ohio reached here on the 14th, and occasioned a general rejoicing in our camps. It was hailed with delight by men from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Kentucky, as well as from the Buckeye State that so nobly vindicated her character for loyalty and devotion to the cause in which her best and bravest sons are struggling. The success of Vallandigham would have been an insult to the memory of Lytle and his heoric brethren who fell in the fierce struggle for constitutional freedom on the field of Chickamauga; the election of Mr. Brough is the greeting of "well done good and faithful servant," from the people of Ohio to their sons and brothers in the Union army everywhere.

I would have sent before this the vote of each regiment on the gubernatorial question, were it not that its publication might be regarded as injudicious, if not seriously contraband, as indicating, to some extent, the numerical force at this point. Vallandigham received but 256 votes out of 9,676. Of these, the 59th Ohio gave seventy and the 69th twenty-six. With these two exceptions, I believe no regiment cast more than twelve ballots for the exile. Battery M, of Shultz's artillery, gave Vallandigham thirteen, Brough twelve.

The news of Val's defeat, when announced to the Ohio troops, caused a good deal of genuine cheering, such as I have heard after the reading of an official dispatch on dress parade, proclaiming a signal victory for our troops. The noise attracted the attention of the rebel pickets on our front, and many of them inquired what it all meant. The following conversation on the subject took place in front of Fort Wood:

Rebel—"Say, Yank, what's all that noise about?"

Union—"The boys are cheering for Brough's election. Vallandigham is whipped."

Rebel—"How do you know Vallandigham ain't elected? Your telegraph's out, ain't it?"

Union—"I don't know about that. Rosey says Brough's elected."

Rebel—"Rosey's a d—n liar, I guess. But is Brough elected, honest?"

Union—"Yes he is, honest!"

Rebel—(vociferously) — "Officer of the guard, No. six!"

The officer of the guard made his appearance very shortly, and asked what was wanted. The rebel picket replied, "Brough's elected, and Vallandigham's whipped like hell. You'd better send word to Gen. Bragg." The pickets were told to find out how the election went, if they could, and send word to headquarters.

COL. T. LYLE DICKEY.

A Settler on a Copperhead Demagogue.

This precious specimen is perambulating the county, belching forth tirades against churches and school houses, declaring them to be hot beds of anti-slavery fanaticism.—At the Springfield Mass Meeting he is reported by the Chicago Times to have said:

"They (the people of the Southern States) had been led into the belief that the abolitionists of the North had obtained power in order to put down slavery, and would it not have been the dictated wisdom that their minds be disabused on that subject? Our danger was in the rebellion at the South, and the sneaking, lying selfishness of abolitionists at the North."

He pursued at length "the profound wickedness and disorganizing tendency of that anti-slavery fanaticism which infests churches and school houses, and poisons the streams of social progress at their source, from the charmed cup of its abominations."

For the purpose of showing how these wicked abolitionists at the North obtained power; how the Colonel disabused the minds of our misguided Southern brethren; as a specimen of the sneaking, lying selfishness of abolition; as a specimen of the profound wickedness and disorganizing tendency of anti-slavery fanaticism that has infested not only the church and the school house but the Bench even, we here present a *cup of abominations*. It is a letter written by Judge T. Lyle Dickey, soon after his brilliant Mexican campaign. It will be perceived that the Colonel was then seeking the suffrage of sneaking abolitionists. He was an aspirant for congressional honors in 1854 and 1856. Those who had the good fortune to listen to his harrangues at those times will testify that, whereas, he showed no repugnance to the cup of abomination in 1848, he partook of the same with ardent delight in 1854, and was inebriated by its contents in 1855.

Here is the letter:

OTTAWA, July 27, 1848.

DEAR SIR: I am not a little surprised that any man should have doubted as to my position on the Wilmot Proviso.

I have repeatedly, publicly and privately, wherever I have heard the subject since the question was mooted, that I regard it as the question of the time; that Congress has the constitutional power and ought to exercise it to prohibit slavery in all of our Territories now free, and if the present opportunity of hunting slavery is suffered to pass, and our Territories settled with a slaveholding population, no man can tell the extent of the evils which must necessarily result. I still entertain these sentiments, and although I must still insist that a man's political opinions ought not to influence the choice of a Judge, who in the discharge of his duties certainly can have nothing to do with politics of any kind, yet I am unwilling to be misrepresented either on this or any other subject.

T. LYLE DICKEY.

To A. WARDLOW, Hennepin, Ill.

President Lincoln and the Presbyterian Synod.

[From the New York Tribune, 23d.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22d.

The New School Presbyterian Synod of Pennsylvania, now in annual session here, paid their respects to the President to-day.—They were received in the East Room. Their Moderator, Mr. Rikman, made a short address, in which he stated that the members of the Synod were loyal men, and had the greatest confidence in the President. His name had become a household word, for it was ever in their prayers in church and around the family altar. Dr. Brainard said:

MR. PRESIDENT: You have a responsibility resting upon you which no man has had since the beginning of the world. You have not only a great empire to maintain, but the advance of the civilization of six thousand years. We have confidence in you, and we feel that we stand here today because of your firmness.

He said he could only do his duty under the heavy responsibility by the assistance of God, and the means which he had supplied—among which the reverend gentlemen, his visitors, were noble examples. If God was with us we would succeed; if not, we should fail. After the President had concluded, the members of the Synod were severally introduced to him.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 27, 1863.

THE COPPERHEADS AND VOLUNTEERING.

The last call for 300,000 additional volunteers having been issued, it becomes a matter of importance as to what shall be the course of the Democracy in view of this fresh contingency in the progress of the war. I am assured that the matter has been already canvassed in the councils of the select few who do the thinking for the masses, and that the course of the party has already been determined upon. The secret societies have already received their instructions, and these instructions include the following ideas:

1st. In view of this last call, it is the duty of the Copperheads to be guided in their action by their views as to the effect the prosecution of the war under its present principles will have in restoring "the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is." If they think the war as carried on under Republican auspices does not conduce to this end, then, of course, under no principle of morality or justice are they called upon to aid it. On the other hand, by all the antecedents of the party are they called upon to oppose it.

2d. Volunteering is then altogether to be left to the "Abolitionists"—and the copperheads and their papers are to denounce them as knaves and cowards, if they do not respond. By this means the Copperheads hope to goad on the Union men to do the fighting, and thus enable their voting population to stay at home, avoid the draft, and vote the Union party out of power, if possible.

3d. Even if the subjugation of the South is accomplished by the armies of the Union, the Copperheads do not believe that the war has been brought to a successful termination. On the contrary, they contend that this is an eventuality which they have always contended against, as involving the necessity of a standing army, and of the remanding of the seceded States back to a territorial condition. To this they are utterly opposed. Consequently no Copperhead can reasonably be called upon to fight for it.

4th. The party is still to continue planted upon the 23d resolution of the 17th of June at Springfield. The only way in which they are prepared to meet their "Southern Brethren" is with the Constitution in one hand and the olive branch in the other.

The above, I am assured, are the instructions to the "heads of messes" of the party in view of the President's last call and they are to be carried out to the letter. Every obstacle that human ingenuity can invent is to be thrown in the way of the successful accomplishment of the call. By preventing this, the copperheads will in the first place keep all their voters at home, and also render a draft necessary, of which they will seek to take advantage as they did the last for political or even revolutionary purposes. No copperhead who volunteers is to be considered reliable hereafter. Why should he, when the success of the war is acknowledged to be the destruction of his party?

THE LATE COPPERHEAD RAID ON JACKSONVILLE—THE LOYAL MEN THERE ORGANIZE HOME GUARDS.

The repulse of the copperheads engaged in the late raid on Jacksonville, has done a great deal of good. It has effectually wrought upon the loyal people of the place. The first citizens of the place more than one hundred strong, have banded themselves together and formed an independent military company. In the space of a few days they have raised $1,500, sent East and procured themselves arms (Springfield Rifles) enough to arm a company. Each member thereof has now his gun, with which he is ready and organized with others to defend his property.

FAYETTE COUNTY MATTERS.

I am glad to learn that the Union men of Fayette county have been looking up, and the Copperheads been correspondingly cast down since the Union victories in Ohio and other States. The Copperheads have made their county nominations as follows:—For Treasurer, B. Ireland; School Commissioner, [illegible] B. W. Henry; Surveyor, G. H. Owen. [illegible] is a genuine Copperhead ticket, and was joyously received the endorsement of the K. G. C.'s. The candidates on it are "all right on the goose," and perfectly satisfactory to the extreme secession wing of the party. [illegible] is the fellow who figured so extensively in the raid on Vandalia, one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated in the State.

The Union men have also made their nominations, and they are of a totally different character to the above. Their ticket is: Treasurer, Joseph Wright; School Commissioner, J. Lazarus; Surveyor, J. Carson. The League boys are determined to give the traitors the best fight they have in them, and though the Copperheads had 350 majority at the last election, I would not wonder to see the tables turned upon them.

The Fayette county Fair closed a [illegible] since, and was much better than was expected. The damage to the crops [illegible] has been a great drawback [illegible] Fairs in that section of the [illegible]

On the 17th the home [illegible] county were to have met [illegible] electing field officers, an[illegible] ment, but I have not sin[illegible] Many of the Union men [illegible] that in view of the late [illegible] not to arms. But I would [illegible] so. It is better in these [illegible] prepared for all contingencies.

A BOGUS SESSION [illegible]

There is no doubt but that [illegible] tion of the Copperheads to [illegible] Legislature this winter; that is, [illegible] bring it about in any way whatever. [illegible] will meet and adjourn from day to day at [illegible] rate, so as to draw all the pay they can. At any rate, they will certainly attempt to get a quorum. They want to make all the mischief they possibly can, to embarrass the Administration, State and National; obstruct volunteering, the draft, and every other measure for the success of the war, &c. But above all, they want to breathe life into certain corrupt schemes which have been heretofore in process of incubation, but which have not been quite hatched out. The Allister & Stebbins bonds will also come up again. In fine, there are several schemes of plunder which would pay smartly for a quorum. The presence of two or three Union Senators would command almost any price in Springfield this winter. I learn that the conspirators express themselves sure of a quorum in the House, and that all they want is to consummate their atrocious scheme [illegible] Senator or two from the loyal side of the body. If a meeting of such a kind is held, and Gov. Yates can pursue but one course, and that is to disperse the body as Oliver Cromwell did the refractory Parliament which had become a disgrace to the nation in his day. These traitors have no right to come here to plot more treason, after having been legally sent about their business. Let Governor Yates give way to no weak and timid adviser, whether in or out of the State House, in case these fellows attempt to sit again, but act according to the dictates of his own mind and conscience, in this matter. The issue which traitors have been seeking to bring on this State ever since the commencement of the war, might as well be tried now. The times are suspicious for a favorable termination of it.

AFFAIRS IN 10TH PROVOST MARSHAL DISTRICT—REFORM NEEDED.

Chicago *Times*-Davis has given up his position of clerk in the Provost Marshal's office of the 10th District, and he has returned to Carrollton to assist his brother in the clerk's office. George Washington Davis will be the candidate for County Clerk of Greene county probably, at the next election, and a fine record he will have to which to refer his constituents, who will thenbe loyal.

Dr. White, of Jerseyville, by permission, called Mr. Jarbor, of Jersey—a staunch Union man—to fill the vacancy occasioned by Davis' resignation, but Mr. Jarbor was too good a Union man for Captain Fry, so he had to be dismissed. Capt. Fry confessed to Mr. Jarbor that he filled his place well—he had no fault to find with him. He was dismissed to please Fry's copperhead friends in Jersey county.

GREENE COUNTY POLITICS.

Samuel Heaton, an old-line Whig-Douglas-Vallandigham-copperhead, is the candidate for Surveyor in Greene county, and will be elected. Stephen F. Corrington is the candidate for School Commissioner, subject to a copperhead Convention. Candidates, copperheads; Judges of Election, copperheads; voters, of course, copperheads—result, copperhead.

The Mineral Spring affair proved a fizzle—the expected assistance did not arrive, and revival did not take place. I predict the copperhead war martyrs are about played out.

THE ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE NEW IRONSIDES.

[From the New York Herald, 23d.]

Lieut. W. T. Glassell, C. S. N., the individual who had charge of the torpedo or infernal machine that made the recent unsuccessful attempt to blow up the New Ironsides off Charleston, was brought to this city yesterday, on the United States steamer Dinsmore, and transferred into the custody of United States Marshal Murray. Glassell is a most determined looking individual, and carries himself as if he supposed his doom already sealed. He stands about the medium height, is of swarthy complexion, has black hair, black beard and mustache, and dark eyes, and has a very dogged and determined, though not evil, look. From the first of the attempts made to reach the blockading squadron off Charleston, by means of torpedoes and floating or submerged appliances of every description, Glassell has been the leading spirit, and many times the instigator. He was formerly a lieutenant in the service of the United States, but was arrested, as he alleges unjustly, when returning to this country, and incarcerated in Fort Warren, where he was detained about eight months. Smarting under the wrongs inflicted upon him, as he thinks, by this confinement, he determined that upon being released by exchange he would pursue that business that would work the greatest harm to this government. The large sums offered by the Charleston people to any one who should succeed in driving off the blockaders, and the peculiar character of the enterprise just suited his revengeful nature, and he engaged in it body and soul. This expedition against the Ironsides was the fifth of which he had been the director, and upon which he had risked his life. The [illegible] ones had been directed against other vessels of the squadron, but this last had been prepared with more than ordinary care, and was altogether more successful than any of its predecessors. Our reporter had an interview with Glassell yesterday, and also with one of the officers of the Dinsmore, who was on the station at the time of the attack on the Ironsides. Glassell was rather taciturn, and would say but little; but the officer accompanying him stated that on the night in question the torpedo was hailed as she came up, and Glassell made reply that he was a live Yankee desiring information, at the same time running up as close as possible. This officer states that the boat would have done immense execution had it been lower down, so as to have gone under the Ironsides instead of striking against the side of that ship. As it turned out, the damage was very slight. Glassell has been committed to the county jail to await the necessary orders from the proper department. Deputy Marshals Witherell and [illegible] brought Glassell to the Marshal's office and subsequently took him to the jail.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1863.

THE GREAT NORTHWESTERN SANITARY FAIR.

Yesterday will never be forgotten either in the city of Chicago, or in the West. Memorable it will remain both as history and as patriotism. Such a sight was never seen before in the West upon any occasion; and we doubt whether a more magnificent spectacle was ever presented in the streets of the Empire City itself, than that vast procession of chariots and horsemen, country wagons, and vehicles, civic orders and military companies, both horse and foot, which converted Chicago for the time being, into a vast theatre of wonders.

From the earliest dawn of the day the heart of the mighty city was awake, and long before [illegible] o'clock the streets were thronged with people [illegible]

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 26, 1863.

THE COPPERHEADS AND VOLUNTEERING.

The last call for 300,000 additional volunteers having been issued, it becomes a matter of importance as to what shall be the course of the Democracy in view of this fresh contingency in the progress of the war. I am assured that the matter has been already canvassed in the councils of the select few who do the thinking for the masses, and that the course of the party has already been determined upon. The secret societies have also received their instructions, and these instructions include the following ideas:

1st. In view of this last call, it is the duty of the Copperheads to be guided in their action by their views as to the effect the prosecution of the war under its present principles will have in restoring "the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is." If they think the war as carried on under Republican auspices does not conduce to this end, then, of course, under no principle of morality or justice are they called upon to aid it. On the other hand, by all the antecedents of the party are they called upon to oppose it.

2d. Volunteering is then altogether to be left to the "Abolitionists"—and the copperheads and their papers are to denounce [illegible] ...

[illegible]

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Yesterday will never be forgotten either in the city of Chicago, or in the West. Memorable it will remain both as history and as patriotism. Such a sight was never seen before in the West on any occasion; and we doubt whether a more imposing spectacle was ever presented in the streets of the Empire City itself, than that vast procession of chariots and horsemen, country wagons, and vehicles, civic orders and military companies, both horse and foot, which converted Chicago for the time being, into a vast theatre of triumph.

From the earliest dawn of the day the heart of the mighty city was awake, and long before eight o'clock the streets were thronged with people—citizens hurried excitedly to and fro; and country people, with their children, came in early in the morning, with colors tied to their bridles, and decorating their wagons, and with miniature flags and banners on their horses heads. On the house tops, on the public buildings, flaunted the glorious flag of liberty. By nine o'clock the city was in a roar; the vast hum of multitudinous voices filled the atmosphere. Drums beat in all parts of the city summoning the various processions, or accompanying them to the grand central rendezvous. Bands of music playing patriotic tunes—bands of young men, and women, singing patriotic songs, enlivened the streets. Every pathway was jammed up with human bodies so that it was with extreme difficulty any headway could be made.

As near ten o'clock as possible it started, banners flying, drums rolling, and all manner of brass instruments stirring the air, and the hearts of the vast multitudes of people with thrilling excitement music. On it came, that mighty pageant; following the course laid down in the printed programme:

From Michigan Avenue west on Lake to Market street; on Market street south to Washington street; on Washington east to Clark street; on Clark south to Harrison street; on Harrison street east to Michigan Avenue; north on Michigan Avenue to Lake street; west on Lake street to Lasalle; south on Lasalle to the Court House Square.

Such earnest enthusiasm as accompanied the procession, from first to last, has rarely been witnessed on any occasion. It was a grand, and sublime protest on behalf of the people against the politicians and traitors who were enemies to the Government, and opposed to the war. Bursts of patriotic feeling came from many a loyal bosom on that memorable and never-to-be-forgotten day. The people seemed to overflow with loyalty, and could not contain themselves. For a long time they had been silent, nursing their wrath, keeping alive their love for the old flag, keeping alive also their hatred of those who hated it—who had so long fired upon it in the rear—finding nowhere, in no event, in no newspaper, any adequate utterance of their passionate feelings. Now the mighty eloquence of that majestic and sublime procession spoke for them! That was the thing which they all along wanted to say—but could not! They were in themselves cyphers, mere units of the Nation; but there, in all those thousands of men, they saw themselves multiplied into an incalculable, irresistible host, and felt that their hour of triumphant speech had come at last! That was the answer which they thundered out in trumpet tones to the miserable traitors who had so long torn the bleeding heart of their country.

"I always knew," said one old man at our elbow, in the crowd, whilst we were watching the procession, "that the heart of the people was all right. They didn't know their danger for a long while. Now they've found it out—and this is what they say about it!"

We timed the procession as it passed the Court House and turned down South Clark street. It occupied precisely fifty eight minutes in its splendid march. For splendid it truly was—such a sight as we never expect to see again, until the last trump. It was remarkable in many respects as a pageant, and particularly in the number of fine horses which accompanied it. A larger number of well mounted men has rarely been seen in a civic procession. The Police came at the head of it, under the command of Capt. Nelson; a fine body of men, with capital horses, looking as bold, and brave as heroes.

After these followed in stately march, the Michigan Sharpshooters; the 1st regiment of Illinois State Militia, (Chicago City Guards,) a fine lot of fellows! and the whole of the 1st Division, with their bands, and flags, and panoply of war.

Amongst these, the carriage containing the captured flags, attracted much attention, and [illegible] enthusiasm. These were the flaunting [illegible] the rebels had borne on many a [illegible] which our brave Illinois soldiers [illegible] hands of their standard bearers. [illegible] bellorum exuviae, spoils of war, [illegible] in haughty defiance at the [illegible] enemies, but carried in triumph at [illegible] civic procession in the peaceful [illegible]. Many a tearful memory they [illegible] up in the minds of many a [illegible] present, whose sons were in the [illegible] these flags were taken—and many [illegible] who are, ere now, at rest for ever in their [illegible] soil.

The second and third division followed—and it was a most picturesque and pleasing sight, to behold the long lines of members of the various Lodges, Societies and Associations of the city in their many colored regalias. Then came the Benevolent Societies, the Religious orders, making an imposing spectacle, which it would require the painters' art to represent, and to which no words could do anything like justice.

The fifth Division, ushered by a fine band, and headed by J. Q. Hoyt, esq., then came tramping by. There were scores of carriages containing members of the press, the clergy, the municipal Authorities, Judges, and Officers of the Courts, Governors and ex-Governors of States, etc., etc.

One of the most strikingly beautiful features of the procession was a superbly decorated four horse car, bearing the employees of the liberal hearted Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., represented in this city by Geo. R. Chittenden, Esq., and suggestive by the presence of working-women and sewing machines at work upon soldiers' overcoats, of the utility of the Sewing Machine in clothing armies.

Then the sixth Division consisting of wagons freighted with children, singing the song of "John Brown's Body Lies Mouldering in the Grave!"

Then the seventh division of Butchers, Horse [illegible] Oxen, contributed, and last, but not least—nay, greatest and mightiest of all, the sublime spectacle of the [illegible] County Delegation.

THE LAKE COUNTY DELEGATION.

A striking and noticeable feature of the procession was the long string of farmers' teams from Lake county. They came into the city at an early hour in the forenoon, and sufficiently early to join the procession. There were one hundred wagons, loaded to overflowing with vegetables, the staid old horses decorated with little flags, and larger flags pendent from the wagons and held by the stout farmer hands. It was a great and beautiful free-will offering of the sturdy farmers, whose hearts ever beat true to freedom and the Union. No part of the procession attracted so many eyes, and no heartier cheers went up from the thousands who thronged the streets, than those given, and thrice repeated, for the Lake county farmers and their splendid donation. [illegible] small loads. Every wagon was filled to overflowing with great heaps of potatoes and silver-skinned onions, mammoth squashes, huge beets and turnips, monster cabbages, barrels of cider and rosy apples, load after load, with many a gray-haired farmer driving, face weather-beaten, frame rugged, hands [illegible], his old eyes sparkling with the excitement of the project his big heart conceived. And back of the farmer, mounted on the vegetables, were the boys, filled to repletion with fun. At the end of the route of the procession, the teams drove up to the Sanitary Commission rooms, and unloaded their precious freights of stores into the basement, whence they will go to the boys in the field.

This harvest home was a sight to bring tears to the eyes of any man but a confirmed copperhead. There was an eloquence in it, a moral grandeur which spoke louder than any words. It told that the farmers, the bone and sinew of the country, were not confident of success, that despair or distrust had not entered into their calculations, and that the boys in the field were worthy the best of their labors. There was no display, no advertisement lurking behind their contribution. It was a free will offering from their great, generous hearts, for which they will have no recompense, save that best of all recompenses, the blessings of the gallant fellows in camp and in hospital. God bless the Lake county farmers.

The procession arrived at the Court House about one o'clock, when the Bands struck up some patriotic tunes; after which Thomas B. Bryan, Esq., addressed the people substantially as follows:

ADDRESS OF THOS. B. BRYAN, ESQ.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I congratulate you upon this inspiring pageant! It is indeed an auspicious prelude to the great fair, the inauguration of which it is designed to celebrate. The civic and military procession embraces within its ranks men of all ages, all professions, and nationalities. The voice of party, like the hum of business, is now silenced. The municipal authorities, in patriotic proclamations, have recommended a general suspension of business. Barred doors and windows, empty houses and full streets, give proof of the prompt and universal response of the people.

And why this unprecedented observance of a day not sacred as a national holiday? Why the streaming of flags gayly fluttering in the breeze, the [illegible] columns of bazaar and hall? Why this stopping of the wheels of the busy machinery of this great commercial emporium? Why this vast concourse of men, women and children, all clad in holiday attire, and inspired by the very magnetism of their own numbers? Why this mammoth procession, with its cavalcade, its banners, and its martial music? Is it the triumphal entry of a newly launched military chieftain? Or, is it the cordial welcome of some illustrious statesman, endeared by his public services to the hearts of his countrymen? No! It is pregnant with a higher and more impressive significance. It is the spontaneous tribute of a people's gratitude to the braves of the Union! The great heart of the Northwest pulsates with all a mother's pride and love for her patriot sons. She summoned them to battle for an imperiled Union, and they yielded prompt and cheerful obedience to her behests. And may she not be justly proud of their heroic patriotism and valorous deeds? Proud of their noble endurance of the privations, toils and exposures of this eventful war? Proud of their glorious triumphs in deadly contests with outnumbering foes; aye, even of the graves, which on every bloody field remain, as enduring memorials of their heroism? And on this gala day we send fraternal greetings to the common soldiers. All glorious has been their fidelity to their country's flag, a fidelity that has proved itself a fortress impregnable to all assaults, and to all the enginery of [illegible]. Though their names are unheralded with the [illegible] of triumph, we shall never forget that their [illegible] and blood have aided in winning the garlands of victory which encircle the brows of their leaders.

[illegible]

voice of woman's charity. To hear of her faithful vigils about the bed of languishing, and of all her ministrations of mercy and sympathy among scenes of suffering and death. It is to promote such noble ends, to provide through the Sanitary Commission, for the necessities of our patriot soldiers, that this grand Fair is instituted, to which the present ovation is introductory. It is an enterprise born of woman and nurtured to maturity by her skill, her taste and untiring zeal. Most sedulously have the noble women of the Northwest labored to provide for this festival all that ingenuity could devise or art create. It remains for the people practically to evince their appreciation of these labors, that they may not be unrequited. Surely, men, if you fully realize the promised success of the forthcoming varied and grandly imposing exhibition, is wholly ascribable to woman's indomitable energy and executive power, you will henceforth be prouder than ever before of your mothers, and your wives. A new zest will be imparted to the toast: "Woman! God bless her." Perhaps you gallant firemen will coin another: "Woman! the love of whom is the only fire alike harmless and unquenchable." At any rate the memory of this day will nerve the soldier's arm and animate his heart. [Cheers.] As a bright sun propitiously shines upon this day's ceremonies, so may the sunshine of woman's charity illumine the soldier's pathway.

And now the noble generosity which characterizes the contributions from abroad, challenges the emulation of our own citizens. General thrift and prosperity lavish their blessings upon our young city, and we are called to respond from our abundance to the demands of charity. The appeal is in the cause of humanity. Let it not fall upon our ears unheeded.

Fellow citizens! to the general display around us I design to contribute no needless display of words. My province is to announce, as requested, that the opening of the Fair will be indicated by the firing of a cannon; and as a simple discharge of the gun is sufficient for that purpose, so in my instance, brief and simple utterances are most appropriate to the occasion.

Hark! as the gun fires, throw open the public halls, the doors also of your hospitable houses, and the portals of your generous hearts, for the *North Western Fair is open!*

DINNER TO THE FARMERS.

While unloading their golden treasure, a messenger approached the farmers with an invitation from the Lady Managers, to come to Lower Bryan Hall, and partake of a dinner in waiting for them. These sturdy, warm-hearted yeomen, accompanied by the Marshals of the several divisions marched to Bryan Hall, where they were warmly welcomed by the ladies and all who were present. Hon. E. M. Haines, formerly of Lake county, in behalf of his old neighbors, formally presented to the Committee of Arrangements the donation made by them. His remarks were substantially as follows:

REMARKS OF HON. E. M. HAINES.

In behalf of the county of Lake, I have the honor to present to the Committee of Arrangements for the Northwestern Fair of the Sanitary Commission, the aggregate donations of the people of that county. The people who make this donation are an agricultural community, and the donations they make are from the products of their farms, prepared or produced by the work of their own hands, and brought hither by their own conveyances, comprising one hundred wagon loads. The zeal with which our people have labored, in collecting and bringing forward their donations, characterizes their industry and marks their patriotism.

It is due that I should state that the township of Fremont claims the honor of moving first and prominently in the matter of this donation.

The people I represent have already given their sons and brothers as a sacrifice upon the altar of their country, and they pledge even their last dollar to aid in crushing out the last vestige of the wicked treason which is convulsing the land. In every conflict of the Mississippi valley the county of Lake has been well and honorably represented. The blood of her sons has been poured out upon every battle-field from Donelson to Vicksburg, and between Lexington and Chickamauga.

Unpretending as the gift of a single county may seem, as compared with the amount of the entire contributions to this occasion, it seems to demonstrate to us in a measure the resources of the great Northwest, to be poured out at the country's demand, and the character of the people who make this contribution, illustrates to us in some small degree at least the character of the people comprising the Northwest.

In the early period of the rebellion, when the navigation of the Mississippi had become closed by rebel batteries, and nearly the entire country below the Ohio and Missouri had passed into the complete possession of the rebel hordes, it was declared in Congress by a southwestern member, that the men of the northwest would have their way down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. None but a man well advised of the character of the men of whom he was speaking would have ventured, with so much certainty, the prophecy which has since been so well and gloriously fulfilled. Not only have the men of the northwest hewn their way to the Gulf of Mexico with their own hands, and restored the Mississippi Valley, but to them is to be allotted a prominent share in the work of closing out the great work remaining before the nation.

But to return to my immediate friends and neighbors, they are grateful for this cordial reception, and for them I pledge again their last mite when required for the comfort and support of our brave men in the field. No demand shall be made on them in vain.

It is this determination, extending throughout the loyal North, that shall unite in removing every obstruction in the way of a complete triumph of the Government and a restoration of lasting peace.

RESPONSE BY REV. W. W. PATTON.

Rev. Mr. Patton said it was his pleasure, at the request and in behalf of Hon. Mark Skinner, President of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, to respond to the able remarks of Mr. Haines. He thanked the noble hearted farmers before him for their valuable and timely contribution—not only in behalf of the Commission, but in behalf of the soldiers. When he saw that train of wagons enter the city laden with the very best from the pantry, the cellar, and bin of an hundred farmers—the richest products of the farm, and orchard and dairy, he could hardly control his feelings. The noble farmers of Lake county have set an example that they and their posterity may ever feel proud of—they have contributed the products of their own labor to the soldiers who are nobly battling in defence of their country. All honor to the generous hearted farmers of Lake county—they are "heart and hand" in the cause.

The merchant and manufacturer—the peasant and the millionaire—even the kings themselves are dependent upon the farmer for his food.

The Sanitary Commission most gladly accept this munificent donation, and in behalf of the thousands of soldiers for whom these articles are intended, they heartily thank the farmers of Lake County. The Commission will not allow the articles to grow old upon their hands—the ladies may feel assured the butter will not be allowed to grow rancid, nor any of their articles to become stale—the farmers may know none of their vegetables will "sprout" in the hands of the Commission. Before another day's sun shall set below the western horizon, the principal portion of this generous supply will be packed in boxes, bags and barrels, and hurrying with express speed to its ultimate destination—the soldiers in hospital and on the field.

Mr. Patton closed with a fitting tribute to the farmers and the people of the Northwest generally, after which three rousing cheers were given for the "Lake County Farmers," and the whole party sat down to dinner.

AT THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The scene presented at the Sanitary Commission rooms, was worth going a great distance to witness, and thousands improved the rare opportunity. Here more than 100 wagons were drawn up before the Commission, delivering their treasures to the agents who are to forward them to the boys in the field. The sidewalks and street were filled with boxes, barrels and sacks, and scores and hundreds of bystanders eagerly put their shoulders to the work, and were proud to take part in handling some of this soldiers' produce. Madison street, for nearly a block, was blockaded for fully half an hour. Judge Fuller came to see what was the matter—why the Madison street cars were so long delayed, but when he saw the cause, and the effect upon the people, he concluded passengers could well afford to walk around the blockade." This grand donation was worth about $3,000—an immense amount of farm products of every variety—better than gold for the Sanitary Commission, and through them, for the boys in the field and in hospitals.

The back room of the "Commission" was filled with wheat; Mr. McVicker tendered them the use of his cellar, which was soon filled; next B. W. Raymond offered storage room in one of his large cellars, which was gladly accepted, and promptly used. And right here we would suggest that liberal donations of empty barrels and sacks are wanted at the Sanitary Commission Rooms by noon to-day, to enable the officers to send these articles forward to-night! We regret that some photographist was not on hand to take a view of that crowd, and present duplicates to the Fair. They would have sold by thousands.

VIEW OF BRYAN HALL.

Bryan Hall is the most attractive of the various [illegible] in the city, devoted to the exhibition of goods and fancy articles for the Fair. The old hall is so completely metamorphosed that scarcely a citizen—most familiar with it—would recognize it, in its new aspects and decorations. Entering by the front stairs, the visitor comes at once upon the almost fairy-like scenes which it presents to his delighted eyes. The auditorium is crowded with citizens, and country people, beautiful girls, and splendid women, and enthusiastic young folks of both sexes; to say nothing of venerable old men, and young bucks, who are quite as eager after the parti-colored crinolines, as these latter are after the gay things on the well-furnished stalls. Three years ago it would have been a matter of great attraction also, that so many military men were present in the crowded assembly—for one could scarcely move a step without jostling a soldier of the rank of Colonel, or at least Captain. We, for our part, were glad to see them—they were living proofs of the ubiquity of Uncle Sam's military arm; proofs, also, that if the copperheads are one man, the soldiers are one hundred!

As a pictorial effect they showed well, in their blue and gold, amidst the more sombre citizens as they mingled with the general crowd. The decided color of their costumes set off the dresses of the ladies to a most appreciable advantage.

It is time, however, to speak of the facial changes which the hall has undergone; and it would be difficult to say which part of it is the more marked in character. The platform is surely not the same old, dreary looking thing that it used to was in the good old days of lecturing and political speaking, when there were no articles of furniture upon it save a miserable table, where two reporters could not sit with ease, and a lot of ugly forms and kitchen chairs! and yet it must be the same; the geography of it is the same, and there is the same painted canopy hanging over it.

But what a change has come over it! What magician's wand has conjured that bower of Paradise out of the dark and dismal region of that platform, usually devoted to such dark and dismal themes? Well, if the truth must be told, it was the German ladies of Chicago and Milwaukee, under the chaste and beautiful direction of Mrs. Governor Soloman, of Madison, Wis. The front of the platform is surmounted by a tastefully arranged wall, having five open compartments, or arches to imaginary compartments, decorated with red and white tapestry round the columns, with a fluting from one end to the other of green and gold. The centre arch has a drapery arranged over it and hanging gracefully down its sides.

Let us walk up the old familiar steps of the platform, under the silken banners which are suspended over it, and see what will show itself there. First of all, there is a centre-piece—a sort of fancy goods altar, where everything that is tasteful and pretty is exhibited to tempt the eye, to tempt the hand to put itself in the pocket, and withdraw the coin necessary for its purchase. The altar—as we call it—is backed, first of all, by a symbolical picture, with a drawn sword in its hand, arrayed in red and green, with the left hand resting upon the emblazoned shield of the United States, the whole representing, we suppose, the Genius of America. On either side of this figure are two large mirrors in which we saw more than one or two pretty girls admiring their pretty faces—and, in our philosophical way, we admired them also. Why not? They were made to be admired—and they know it, and wouldn't like it if one were not to cast sheeps' eyes at them now and then. High over the symbolical figure and the mirrors, a group of the dear old flags was clustered, upon a background of orange silk, with a splendid black eagle perched sublimely at their base. And still higher, another symbolical picture, about fourteen feet by seven in dimensions, representing America victorious, as she ever shall be, by God's help, over all her enemies.

On each side of this patriotic *tableau*, stalls, containing every conceivable variety of goods, are arranged in the most tasteful manner. Their tops arched with evergreens, over curtains of white drapery. Cords are suspended all along these stalls adorned with boquets and musical instruments, and cabinet pictures, and articles of ladies finery and apparel; exquisitely designed bags, slippers, scarfs, handkerchiefs, gloves, glass baskets, tasty card racks, ladys sleeves, cushions of all sorts, and things too numerous to mention as the showman says. The stalls themselves are starred with all sorts of jewelry, and *bijouterie* silver cups, napkin rings, lamps, vases full of beautifully moulded artificial flowers, etc. etc.

The walls behind the stalls are hung with mirrors, engravings, paintings, and every description of crochet work—and every description of everything else known to manufacturers.

As we said, this platform has been arranged by the ladies of Milwaukee and Chicago, and the stalls of the two cities are arrayed on each side the centre piece, those of Chicago being first, on the left hand as you enter from the steps.

Most of the fancy articles here exhibited have been made and collected within the last two weeks. One of our reporters asked a lady the names of some of the contributors. She replied,—with characteristic German generosity—"We do not mean to tell any names; we do not want any newspaper notoriety. We have our satisfaction in our own hearts."

A word about the ladies who attend these stalls. They are, take them for all in all, the handsomest, bonniest, fair haired and blue eyed, black haired and black eyed Teuton girls, we have seen out of their own dear Fatherland. There! it is out! and they may be offended if they like.

Let us now return to the auditorium. We shall find plenty there to amuse and delight us. We must not forget, however, to speak of the plants and evergreens, which were arranged at the edge of the platform, just where the foot-lights used to be in the good old times that are gone. They were, it is true, none of the rarest; but they looked exceedingly fresh and beautiful, suggesting delightfully sunny days, in delightful June weather—never more to be seen by most of them.

In the middle of the auditorium stands a large octagonal figure, intended to represent a temple, or pagoda, and earnestly devoted to trade. On the ground floor of this pretty fiction you will find more than one or two pretty maidens.

The front of this stall is decorated with beautiful specimens of waxwork under glass cases—bouquets, a cake, a gold bracelet inlaid with hair—called the Union Bracelet—a pretty cross made of the Charter Oak, tipped with gold. A very elegant breakfast and tea set of silver plated goods, presented by Hoes, of Lake street, along with a superb coffee urn; and another set presented by the Geneva Soldier's Aid Society. The most delicate natural object in this stall is a cluster of flowers, dried, and so graciously manipulated that they look almost as fresh as if they were just gathered. They are arranged in the form of an anchor; the artist, Mrs. Albert H. Hovey. These flowers will never fade; and as flowers are always the most fitting and beautiful gift to friends, especially to women, this elegant work of art ought not to remain long without a purchaser.

But we might go on talking about these pretty tricks and toys of the fancy till dooms-day—but we must stop. There are other things yet to be spoken about, and indeed, we find that we have not yet fully described the octogonal stall, where we have been detained so long. Over the commercial department there is another chamber, or sham of a chamber—which rises up about five feet and is then capped by a circle, the roof of which is formed by a series of evergreen bands suspended from the top of the central pole upon which the structure rests. The clothing of it is cloth of red and white, adorned with chaplets and festoons of cedar leaves. The basement is covered with blue cloth, and cloth formed into white and red festoons.

The remaining part of the auditorium, which is arranged in the form of an amphitheatre presents a very pleasing and a very imposing appearance. A broad covering of red cloth runs all along the basement of the halls—and the tops are hung in graceful sweeps of white linen; and adorned with evergreens.

We could go on to any length talking about goods for sale; but it would only be, for the most part, a repetition of what we have already said, in describing the previous articles.

The chief attraction, after all, was the ladies, and very pretty they looked in their white caps—those who wore them—and without their caps—those who did not wear them!

During the day the musical instruments were put into delightful requisition, and we were treated to some pleasant, and spirit-stirring, and patriotic music.

It will give some idea of the number of visitors who attended the Hall this day, when we record the somewhat astounding fact that seven hundred and fifty dollars were taken at dinner alone.

During the course of the day strangers, seeing the writer of this sketch making notes in the Hall, accosted him a great number of times, asking him to reply to questions which the Committee only could reply to. Would it not be well if some one were appointed to perform this essential duty, with a little office in the hall, and a printed paper over it announcing his business?

THE ART GALLERY.

To all who feel any interest in art, or who love the beautiful, this gallery will be one of the most attractive features of the Fair.

Added to many other fine pictures are two of Church's, three of Herring's, many of our favorite Healy's, Cropsey's, Culverhouse's, Inman's, Alexander's, an original Rembrandt, Leu's, Hall's, some Rossiter's best, Boutelle's, Richard's, two fine Drury's, several Dusseldorf's, Lemmen's, a very beautiful Sontag, an exquisite marble statue of Mosier's, recently from Rome, opened for the first time; two casts after Thorwaldsen, and a very lovely marble statue of a sleeping infant.

Some of the copies of the old masters are admirably executed, and the Sibyls, Madonna's and Holy Families, almost delude one into the belief that they are in Florence or Dresden.

Doors open at nine o'clock every morning, closing at five p. m. Reopening at seven p. m., and closing at ten p. m.

Price of admission twenty-five cents. Season tickets one dollar. For sale at the principal Hotels, and Griggs, Munson's Keen & Lee, and Walsh's Book Stores.

Canes, parasols, &c., must be left with the door Keeper.

MACHINERY HALL.

A temporary hall has been erected adjoining Bryan Hall on the east, for the reception of the heavy and bulky machinery which have been contributed to the benefit of the Fair by the manufacturers and other generous persons. The contributions in this department have been very liberal, and embrace almost every article of farm and household economy. They are already sufficient in number and importance for a good sized State Fair. The articles thus contributed were mostly manufactured by the contributors especially for the purpose, and are of course made of the best material and the very best style of workmanship.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

That which will probably prove one of the most attractive features of the Fair, is what we shall call the "Curiosity Shop," which is located in the Supervisor's room, in the Court House. We need not describe it in detail, but will say that about everything ever seen, or read of in modern books or newspapers, can be found there. First, there are the battle-torn flags of the 1st, 3d, 6th, and 10th Wisconsin regiments. On the first is inscribed, "Chaplain Hills," on the second, "Fourteen Battles," on the 6th, "Five Battles," and on the 10th, "Chaplain Hills." Then there are the battered and torn flags of our own glorious Illinois 19th. On one is inscribed the undying words, "Who'll save the left?" and on the other—"Stone River." Side by side with these are the blood soiled banners from Stone River, Arkansas Post, Hatchie, Shiloh, &c. Here are also flags captured from rebels in scores. One from the famous "Mississippi Devils," bearing the motto, "Our rights;" a Virginia flag, captured at Gettysburg, on its folds "Dulce et decorum patria mori;" a Virginia State flag; the Rock Riflemen's flag; the flag of the Summit (Miss.) Rifles—"We fight for our rights—presented by the ladies of Summit." Another flag is suggestive of Floyd, it bears the motto, "We collect our own revenue," and it might have been added, others too. There are large numbers of others of this description of trophies of the valor of our armies, which are worth a long voyage to see. Then there are sewing Machines, photographs, rebel butcher knives, horse pistols, books, fancy chairs, paintings, minerals, vases, side saddles, bird cages, flower pots, scimetars, guns, flower vases, trophies by the hundred, &c., &c., almost every one of which has a history which will interest the purchaser.

Arrest of a Murderer at Camp Douglas.

A few weeks ago, a highly respected citizen of Chelsea (seventeen miles west from Ann Arbor, on the Michigan Central Railroad), named John Depew, was murdered near Chelsea, of which an account was published in these columns. The matter was placed in the hands of Officers Smith and Green, of Detroit, who, it will be seen, have caught the supposed murderer. A woman named Emma Reife, who claims to be the prisoner's wife, shortly after the murder was committed was arrested on suspicion of being connected with the affair. This woman pretended to make a full confession of the murder, and was mainly the means of misleading the officers, by false representations, of which she boasted to Officer Smith, whom she supposed to be a confederate. This boasting was the means of giving Smith a clue to the real criminal and his whereabouts, and having followed up the matter till there was no shadow of doubt as to the identity of the man, he and officer Green came to Chicago and arrested the man at Camp Douglas, where he had hoped to be lost sight of, and lodged him in jail at Ann Arbor, on Thursday last. His name is Henry E. Cleveland, and he is a member of the 1st regiment of Michigan Sharpshooters. He has always borne a bad character, having once been sent to State Prison at Jackson for stealing cattle, and also been arrested as a deserter. He is a large, stout-built man, and is represented as being a most desperate villain.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

The Regulations of the Recruiting Service—Our Quota under the Last Call is 19,779—The Old Regiments to be Filled Up.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF ILL., ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 24, 1863.

General Order No. 43.

The following announcement concerning the late call of the President for more troops is made, and the following regulations, relating to the recruiting service, is published for general information:

I. The quota assigned by the War Department to this State, under the call of the President of the 17th inst., is twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and thirty, (27,930.) The excess of this State over all previous calls was, on the 11th of June last, as stated by the Provost Marshal General in his letter to Governor Yates, under date of Sept. 14th, eight thousand one hundred and fifty-one. (8,151.) This excess is to be deducted from the above 27,930, leaving a balance of 19,779.

An additional credit or excess of about eight thousand is claimed by the State, and that claim is now before the War Department for allowance. The real excess when determined will be announced. The balance of our quota must be raised by voluntary enlistments, by the fifth day of January next, or a draft will on that day be made in such districts or counties as shall not have furnished their just proportion of our quotas.

II. All enlistments of volunteers are under the special charge and direction of Col. James B. Fry, Provost Marshal General of the U. S. Lieut. Colonel James Oakes, on duty in this city, and under whose orders the several district Provost Marshals in this State act, is the superintendent of the recruiting service in this State.

III. With the exception of Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, who was on the 12th day of August last authorized by the Provost Marshal General to raise one regiment of cavalry, and Major Hamilton B. Dix, who was on the 28th day of August last, authorized by Governor Yates to raise three companies for the 13th Illinois cavalry, no persons are authorized to recruit in this State for new organizations; and it is believed that no other persons will be authorized to do so, the policy of the Government now being to confine its efforts to filling up companies and regiments now in the field.

IV. Two classes of recruiting officers are, or soon will be, on duty in this State, to wit: Recruiting agents in each Congressional district, who are appointed by the Provost Marshal General, on the recommendation of the district Provost Marshal, with the approval of the Governor and Superintendent of the recruiting service of the State; and recruiting parties detailed from our old regiments in the field.

On the 7th instant application was made by direction of Gov. Yates, to the War Department for recruiting parties to be detailed from the following regiments: Infantry 7th to 66th, inclusive; cavalry 2d to 12th inclusive; 1st and 2d artillery—Cogswell's, Board of Trade, Mercantile, Bridge's, Elgin and Vaughn's batteries. That application has been granted and recruiting officers from these organizations are soon expected here to report to the Superintendent for that duty.

V. All enlistments are for three years or during the war (not to exceed three years) with the following bounties and premiums:

1. Volunteers for new organizations, one hundred dollars bounty and two dollars premium, beside one month's advance pay is paid on the mustering into service the company to which they belong.

2. "Veteran Volunteers" are those who have served at least nine months as soldiers, and been honorably discharged and who can pass the examination required by the mustering regulations of the United States; or volunteers serving in three years organizations, who may re-enlist for three years' or during the war (the new term of enlistment to commence from date of re-enlistment) in the companies or regiments to which they now belong, and who may have, at the date of re-enlistment, less than one year to serve. The time for enlisting as such expires on the first of December next.

3. To every recruit who is a "Veteran Volunteer," one month's pay in advance and a bounty and premium amounting to $402, will be paid as follows:

At the general rendezvous, and before leaving the same to join his regiment or company, the veteran volunteer recruit will be paid one month's pay in advance	$13.00
First installment of bounty	60.00
Premium	2.00
Total pay before leaving general rendezvous	75.00
This will be paid in cash, or checks for transmittal, in whole or part, as the man may desire.	
At the first regular pay day, or two months after muster-in, an additional installment of bounty will be paid	$50.00
Making pay and bounty then received	$75.00
At the first regular pay day after six month's service, he will, in addition to his pay, be paid an additional installment of bounty	$50.00
At the first regular pay day after the end of the first year's service, in addition to his pay, an additional installment of bounty will be paid	$50.00
At the first regular pay day after eighteen month's service, in addition to his pay, an additional installment of bounty will be paid	$50.00
At the first regular pay day after two year's service, in addition to his pay, an additional installment of bounty will be paid	$50.00
At the first regular pay day after two and a half year's service, in addition to his pay, an additional installment of bounty will be paid	$50.00
At the expiration of three year's service, or to any soldier who may be honorably discharged after two year's service, the remainder of the bounty will be paid	$40.00

4. To all other recruits not veterans, accepted and enlisted *for companies or regiments now in the field*, one month's pay in advance, and in addition, a bounty and premium amounting to $302 will be paid as follows:

At the general rendezvous, and before leaving the same to join his regiment or company, the recruit accepted under this authority will be paid one month's pay in advance	$13.00
First installment of bounty	60.00
Premium	2.00
Total pay before leaving general rendezvous	$75.00
To be paid in cash or checks for transmittal, in whole or in part, as the recruit may desire.	
At the first regular pay-day, or two months after muster-in, an additional installment of bounty will be paid	$40.00
Making pay and bounty then received	66.00
At the first regular pay day after six months' service, in addition to his pay, he shall be paid an additional installment of bounty	40.00
At the first regular pay day after the end of the first year's service, in addition to his pay, an additional installment of bounty will be paid	40.00
At the first regular pay day after eighteen months' service, in addition to his pay, an additional installment of bounty will be paid	40.00
At the first regular pay day after two years' service, in addition to his pay, an additional installment of bounty will be paid	40.00
At the expiration of three years' service, or to any soldier who may be honorably discharged after two years' service, the remainder of the bounty will be paid	40.00

If the Government shall not require these troops for the full period of three years, and they shall be mustered honorably out of the service before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they shall receive, upon being mustered out, the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the full term had been served.

The legal heirs of men *who die in service* will be entitled to receive the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldiers' death.

Regiments now in service which enlist as "veteran volunteers" will also be credited to the States to which they belong.

Recruits for any regiment now in the field will be accepted and will be permitted to select any company they may prefer. Should the company thus selected be full when they join it they will be allowed to select another.

By order of His Excellency Gov. YATES.

ALLEN C. FULLER, Adj't Gen'l.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 17, 1863.

The military situation in our front, so far as we can discover, is not materially changed. If it were not for the rebel picket lines, the earthworks before us, and the great cordon of camp fires which at night surrounds us as with a girdle of fire, we should almost imagine the Chattanooga valley deserted, and our route to Rossville and Atlanta clear and unobstructed. These quiet days are doubtless the forerunners of turbulent days. They bode mischief to us. Either the rebel Generals believe what their pickets tell us, that we are hemmed in at Chattanooga without chance of escape, that our horses are dying for want of forage, that we are already in a half starving condition, reduced to quarter rations, and almost ready to fall back upon mule steaks, *a la Vicksburg*, or they are making some movements looking towards flanking our present position which they hope may compel us to abandon Chattanooga, cross Waldron's Ridge and make Bridgeport the base of operations. In this latter calculation, I need not tell those who are conversant with the situation, that they reckon from false premises. If, as we are informed, Hooker is at Bridgeport with a large army, we are secure against a demonstration on our right flank. Burnside is upon our left, and if Sherman is at Decatur, as the press has told us, the rebels themselves may be subject to a flanking operation which may compel them to retire and fortify on some one of the mountain passes, and surrender to us the occupation of the valley. In any event the situation is full of interest, and you may look for stirring times near Chattanooga. The battles which will decide the fate of the Confederacy must be fought here; and from the stray copies of southern journals which come through the lines, we learn that the rebel authorities fully appreciate this fact. You are already informed that Davis is with the army directly in our front, and that it has been largely reinforced in men and material.

GUNS FOR LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

The guns of heavy calibre, which, the northern papers tell us, have been sent from Richmond to be placed on Lookout Mountain, and used to render Chattanooga untenable, have not arrived. At all events, they have not opened upon us, and there is no evidence that they are in position. What may have been done during the three or four days of rain, when the mountain was enveloped in fog and hidden from our view, is left to conjecture. The soil is vastly different from what it is in Chattanooga, if they are able to move heavy ordnance at all.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—No housekeeper or cook is fully prepared to enter successfully upon her culinary duties without having the *Chemical Saleratus* on hand. It relieves the mind of much of the care and anxiety experienced by a skillful cook. For sale by most merchants and grocers. [illegible]

Go to the Best—Go to BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough practical business education. For circulars address (enclosing stamp) BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Illinois.

THE ANNALS OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

How Confidence in Gen. Rosecrans was first Undermined.

Truesdall's Army Police, and Gen. Rosecrans' Connection with it.

We print the following, which we find in the Washington *Chronicle*, as one of the allegations connected with the history of the removal of Rosecrans, without endorsing it, or expressing any opinion as to its truth or falsity. Anything with reference to the removal of Rosecrans will be read with interest at the present time, and we therefore give the narrative as we find it. After a brief notice of the new work—"The Annals of the Army of the Cumberland"—the *Chronicle* says:

That portion of the work, however, which will probably arrest more attention than any other, is the police record of the spies, smugglers, and rebel emissaries, being in fact the narrative of the doings of the "army police" attached to Gen. Rosecrans' army. This has been published also in a separate and cheaper form, and contains a sketch of the Chief of the Army Police, Mr. Wm. Truesdall. Upon this portion of the "Annals" we propose to throw some additional light. As the work is anonymous, the authorship being simply that of "an officer," we may canvass it with all freedom. It is possible, and by no means improbable, that, as Mr. Truesdall, though holding no military rank, is familiarly called "Colonel" in the army, he is the "officer" who has written the book. Certainly no "enemy" of his has "done this thing." The "Chief," in his connection with the army, first attracted attention, we believe, while in the employ of General Pope. He was then a sort of sub-mail agent. After the evacuation of Corinth, an important command was tendered to General Rosecrans, which included portions of General Pope's army of the Mississippi, and Mr. Truesdall thus came under General Rosecrans' orders. He soon contrived to persuade that General to authorize him to establish an "Army Police," the ostensible object of which was to capture deserters, arrest rebel citizens and spies, watch the movements of Federal officers, &c. Experience showed, however, that the chief object of the distinguished chief was individual aggrandisement and gain. Soon after his appointment he associated with himself one Russell, (who, of course, soon became "Major" Russell in police and army parlance,) and the power of the "Army Police" began to make itself felt, and its doings talked about, so much so that complaints about their proceedings were formally made to General Grant, accompanied by a representation that Gen. Rosecrans was countenancing and fostering a brigade of cotton thieves. An inquiry was instituted, and it was shown that this class of hangers-on about General Rosecrans' headquarters were habitually committing depredations on the country around, apparently with the consent of Gen. Rosecrans, and certainly by the assistance of his soldiers. The mode of operation was adroit and cunningly devised. Truesdall would report to Gen Rosecrans that "Major" Russell had discovered at a certain place, generally twenty or thirty miles distant from the line of our pickets, a small band of guerillas or a depot of provisions for the rebel army. Wagons would thereupon be sent out, under a strong cavalry escort; but they generally returned laden with cotton instead of with bacon or grain. Very rarely indeed were guerillas brought in by these expeditions, though sometimes parties would be captured who could not have been guilty of any great crime, as they were invariably released after taking the oath of allegiance. So satisfied was Gen. Grant that the whole was a gross abuse, that he turned the whole of the operators out of the army.

Truesdall would probably have found "his occupation gone," had not General Rosecrans about this time been placed in command of Buell's army. The "chief" no sooner heard of this than he hied him off to Bowling Green. He was promptly reinstated as "chief of the army police." When the Army of the Cumberland arrived at Nashville, "Colonel" Truesdall took a house at the corner of Church and High streets, and did a quiet, and, we suspect, profitable business for a few weeks. By that time his force was fully organized and his ambition rose accordingly. He removed his office to a house owned by Zollicoffer's daughter, while for his own headquarters he took the elegant mansion of Dr. Jennings, located at the corner of High and Cedar streets, and thenceforth the chief of the army police was second only to General Rosecrans. His detectives had found their way into many private families. The bearing of his officers, alike to loyal and disloyal citizens, was often insulting in the extreme. They would ride through the streets in a manner perilous to life and limb, and carried themselves so offensively that earnest remonstrances were addressed to Governor Johnson, who himself appealed to General Rosecrans to have the nuisance checked. The General replied that the Governor must apply directly to Gen. Truesdall for redress, but that gentleman had long since ceased to be approachable by civilians. He had taken the ground that neither his acts nor those of his agents were to be questioned. Ere long, and without the issuing of any order, the chief demanded and seized all the Confederate money in the banks and brokers' offices at Nashville. The right of the chief of police to do this was questioned by Gov. Johnson, who addressed Mr. Truesdall upon the subject, but received no reply. Elated by his success in this matter, he next contemplated a seizure of the banks themselves and conducting them under his own supervision, his "Judge Advocate" counselling him thereto. Luckily, before he took the step, he mentioned his purpose to the Secretary of State, Mr. East, who gave him "a piece of his mind" of such weighty proportions that the discomfited "Chief" abandoned that speculation. However, he consoled himself soon afterwards by inaugurating a system of confiscation, which he successfully carried on for months. He was also invested with authority to give passes, which power was withheld from all legitimate commanders. He seized goods, arrested whom he would on a charge of treason, tried them in his own court, convicted them, sent them to prison, and confiscated their property. Indeed, the power of "Wm. Truesdall, Chief of the Police of the army of the Cumberland," was the talk of the whole army, and a source of regret and mortification to all the general officers, who feared that both the Government and the army would lose confidence in their commander when it came to be known that he tolerated such an institution, with such a head, in his army. Soon, however, the chief's power was made still more conspicuous and profitable. He assumed the entire charge of the mails, letters, newspapers, &c., to and from the army, farming out this profitable monopoly to his son and a man named Scott, who both rapidly acquired wealth by it. Again Gov. Johnson remonstrated with Gen. Rosecrans about these proceedings, but the Gen. turned a deaf ear to his appeals. It passed, in fact, into a by-word, that William Truesdall was Commander-in Chief of the Army of the Cumberland. Wearied with his fruitless efforts to obtain from Gen. Rosecrans a remedy for this evil, and becoming anxious about the consequences if it were permitted to continue, the faithful Governor repaired to this city and laid the whole thing before the Government. Circumstances at the time were unfavorable for grappling with it, and Gov. Johnson returned home disappointed. Truesdall was now in the meridian of his power, and he exercised it unblushingly. He began to boast that he could not be removed, and it was the common talk, especially among officers from Grant's army, who visited Louisville, that he had a hold upon Gen. Rosecrans which would one day destroy the latter. Of course the General's reputation was seriously damaged by these things, for some officers openly charged Truesdall with dishonesty, and Rosecrans with participating in it. The "Annals" overlooks all these facts, and its anonymous author, speaking of Truesdall, says,

As may be readily supposed, such an extensive army organization ere long attained considerable notoriety. It marshalled its friends and its enemies in almost regimental numbers. Even in the army it has been most violently assailed, not only by the vicious in the ranks, but by officers, whose evil deeds were not past finding out. If any direct charge was made, however, to Gen. Rosecrans, it was at once and fully investigated; and in no one instance has the charge been maintained as affecting the good character of its chief or of its principal aids. The breath of calumny has been even wafted to the President's ears, and the newspapers of last spring contained the announcement that a special commission had been appointed at Washington to investigate the operations of the police of the Army of the Cumberland. Many weeks elapsed, and this was not done. At the solicitation of its chief and his assistants, General Rosecrans then appointed a special inspector, Capt. Temple Clark, formerly a member of his staff in Mississippi, and now chief upon the staff of Brigadier General Johnson of Kentucky, to examine into the operations of his army police, and report.

One man, and he ranking only as captain, to investigate charges of such magnitude and gravity! The "Annals" does not tell, what its author must have known, that Captain Temple Clark was the intimate friend of Rosecrans and Truesdall, and that, on his arrival at Nashville, he so conducted himself in a place of public amusement, that Capt. Pratt and Garrett, of General Mitchell's staff, were, for the honor of the profession, constrained to make charges against him for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and that, when his conduct was about to be officially investigated, an order from General Rosecrans put an end to the proceedings. Was it to be wondered at that Captain Temple Clark made a favorable report?

The incidents in the life of a spy or detective policeman must always be interesting, and an organization of such magnitude as the police of the Army of the Cumberland could not well help discovering many offenders. But what we complain of in "The Annals" is, that favoritism and partiality are shown in the selections from the police records. It becomes our duty, as it happens to be in our power, to describe other doings of this great organization. Soon after Chief Truesdall first moved into Zollicoffer's house, a negro appeared at the office of Governor Johnson, representing that he had run away from his master, and had brought with him a horse valued at one thousand dollars. The Governor ordered him to hand the horse over to the quartermaster, who would return it to the owner if he was a loyal man. It turned out that "Major" Russell had got possession of the horse, and, when the negro presented himself with the Governor's order for the horse to be transferred to the quartermaster, Russell put him in prison.

Remonstrance from Governor Johnson only brought a reply from Truesdall, that he obeyed no orders except from Gen. Rosecrans. Again. An Irishman who had lost a limb in the Federal service, and whose loyalty was well attested, obtained a permit to take a hundred barrels of potatoes to Nashville for sale. Truesdall seized the potatoes on the plea that the owner was disloyal, and the joint representations of the Governor, the Secretary of State, the postmaster, and the comptroller failed to recover the poor man's property.

With regard to detectives, who in disguise entered secession families, they were, of course, generally successful in convicting persons of disloyal sentiments and practices, and confiscation of their property speedily followed. But not seldom innocent parties suffered by the doings of the police. One case particularly deserves attention. One of Truesdall's detectives called one day upon a lady who was loyal, but who had a son in the rebel army. He represented himself as belonging to the same regiment as her son, adding that he should return in a few days, and that if she would prepare a letter and some underclothing, he would convey them to him. She informed him that, although she could not regard such an act as wrong in view of the destitution of her boy, yet as a loyal woman she could not send such articles without first obtaining permission from the authorities. The deceiver's answer was that she would be refused and her boy would continue to suffer. The temptation was strong, and she packed up an undershirt and a pair of drawers, enclosing a letter. The next day the "Army Police" took everything valuable from her house, including nearly eight hundred dollars, which was all she had. She laid the case before Gov. Johnson, but he declined to have anything more to do with the organization. This is but one of many cases of the same nature.

Mr. Truesdall superintended the pressing of negroes and horses, and in the latter work he was once caught handsomely. He was sending off two splendid animals he had pressed for the cavalry service, but, instead of sending them to Murfreesboro, he ticketed them for St. Louis. As his word was law, they went safely until they arrived in the department of General Boyle, who seized them and turned them over to the proper authorities.

The "Annals" contains some stories which are true, but a great many which are mutilated, and the handsome part given to the public, as in the case of Mrs. Molly Hyde. The books in Truesdall's office will show that had certain officers declined giving passes to the handsome widow she would have committed no harm. But our space is exhausted. That an army police can do much good; that Mr. Truesdall's spies and detectives procured much valuable information, is certain; but such an organization should be held to strict accountability, or it may do incalculable mischief.

We cannot help noticing that all mention is avoided of such officers as Crittenden, Reynolds, Wood, Granger, Mitchell, Morgan and Turchin, and not a word of commendation is given to the noble and patriotic services of Gov. Andrew Johnson.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, 1863.

The banks were shut to-day, and business generally was suspended, all classes having, with laudable patriotism, engaged in the festivities at the opening of the great Northwestern Fair, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission.

New York Stock and Money Market—Oct. 27.

Stocks firm but quiet.

C. & R. I.	117½	Harlem	[illegible]
Mil. & P. du C.	[illegible]	Hudson	135¼
P., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]	Pac. Mail Co.	[illegible]
A. & T. H.	[illegible]	N. Y. C.	[illegible]
M. S. gtd.	[illegible]	Erie	[illegible]
M. S.	[illegible]	Erie, pfd	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Government Stocks firm.

U. S. 6s, '81, c. 108¼@108½ | 7-30's .... [illegible]

MONEY—Firm with active demand at 6@7 ₩ cent., chiefly at the latter figure.

Sterling Exchange dull and decidedly lower at 159 [illegible].

Gold irregular, unsettled and lower, opening at 148, declining to 146¾, advancing to 147¾ and closing dull at 146¾.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, 1863.

There was no meeting on 'Change to-day, the Board having participated in the opening of the Northwestern Fair. We have consequently no local markets to report.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—During the past week the markets have ruled moderately active, and prices have advanced. We note an improvement in Wheat of 3@5½c per bushel on the week. Corn has advanced 2@2½c per bushel. Oats have been irregular, but they close at an advance on the week of 1c per bushel. Rye has advanced 1@2c per bushel. Barley fell 6c per bushel during the early part of the week; but it recovered toward the close, and advanced 3c above the closing quotations a week ago. The Provision market has ruled quiet. Highwines have been inactive and irregular.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of flour and grain during the past week:

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 24, 1863.

By	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar'y bu.
Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. & C. U. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. I. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ill. Cent. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. B. & Q. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. W. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ch. Air Line	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1st, 1863	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 24, 1863.

To	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar'y bu.
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pt. Colborne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogdensburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montreal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goderich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Collingwood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toother ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1st, 1863	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO-DAY, owing to the upward tendency in gold, the general markets for produce were buoyant and active, and prices ruled higher.

The demand for Flour, however, was unusually light and the market was dull—shippers being unable to get freight accommodations—and we have to report light sales of White Winter extras at $6.05@6.50, and Spring extras at $5.25@5.35.

The Wheat market advanced 2@2¼c. per bushel, and the transactions were heavy, at $1.16 for No. 2 Red Winter Indiana, $1.01 for Rejected Red in store $1.08½@1.10 for No. 1 Spring; $1.05@1.07 for No. 2 Spring and $1.00@1.00½ for Rejected Spring—the market closing firm at $1.09 for No. 1, and $1.05 for No. 2 Spring.

Corn was in fair demand and steady at 79@80½c for No. 1 Corn, and 79@79½c for No. 2 Corn in store—the market closing quiet at the ruling quotations.

Oats opened active and firm, but they closed at a decline of ¼@½c per bushel. Nearly 200,000 bushels changed hands, at 61½@62c for No. 1, and 60½@61c for No. 2 Oats in store—the market closing quiet at 60c for No. 1.

Rye advanced 1c per bushel—with sales of No. 1 at 91@92c, and No. 2 at 87@89c.

Barley was in good demand and firm—with liberal sales at $1.16@1.18 for No. 2 in store—the market closing firm.

Highwines were held at 55c, but buyers were offering only 53c. There were consequently no transactions.

The Provision market remains quiet, and we note sales of only 50 brls Mess Pork at $15.50 and 496 tierces prime Leaf Lard at 11c.

Timothy Seed advanced 5c per bushel—with light transactions at $2.15@2.40—the market closing firm, with an upward tendency. A lot of 500 bushels prime Flax seed was sold at $2.60.

Freights were quiet at 10½@11c for wheat and 9c for oats to Buffalo, and 15c for wheat to Oswego.

The propeller lines refuse to name a quotation for flour to New York or Boston. They offer to carry to Buffalo at 50c.

In Beef Cattle the market has been tolerably active, and we note the sale of 2,168 head since the close of Saturday's market. The bulk of sales have been from $2.25@3.25. On common grades there has been a decline of 10@15c per 100 lbs, but on medium and better qualities the market has been firm at last quotations. In Hogs the entered sales since Saturday amount to 9,701 hogs. Prices have, however, declined on good qualities 20@25c, and on common qualities 15@20c per 100 lbs, since the close of last market.

REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, 1863.

FREIGHTS.—Quiet. The engagements were as follows:—TO BUFFALO: schr. Leader, with wheat at 11c; scar. San Jacinto with oats, at 9c. TO PORT COLBORNE: schr. Prince of America, with wheat, at 11½c. TO OSWEGO: scar. Panama with wheat, at 15½.

LAKE AND RAIL FREIGHTS.—The propeller lines refuse to name rates to New York or Boston. They are taking flour to Buffalo at 50c.

FLOUR—Received to-day 5,395 brls; shipped to-day [illegible] brls. Received last week, [illegible] brls; shipped [illegible] brls. Market dull. Sales: WHITE WINTER EXTRAS—100 brls "Nashville City" at $7.00; 200 brls "Union" do at $6.50; 200 brls White Winter extra at $6.05; 200 brls Legal Tender, on p. t.; 100 brls "Champion" on p. t.; 100 brls "Exchange" on p. t. SPRING EXTRAS—50 brls "Perriess" at $5.50; 200 brls good Spring extra at $5.25; 200 brls do at $5.35; SPRING SUPERS—100 brls "Minnehaha" at $4.50; 100 brls [illegible] at $4.25; 150 brls Spring Superfine at $4.30. UNSOUND—80 brls unsound winter at $5.00.

BRAN—10 tons Bran in bulk on track at $16.50.

WHEAT—Received to-day, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. Received last week, [illegible] bu; shipped [illegible] bu. Market active and advanced [illegible] per bushel. Sales were as follows: WINTER WHEAT—[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

CORN—Received to-day [illegible] bu; shipped [illegible] bu. Received last week [illegible] bu; shipped [illegible] bu. [illegible]

By sample; 1,500 bu Ear Corn on track at 80c per 75 lbs.

OATS—Received, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. Received last week, [illegible] bu; shipped [illegible] bu. [illegible]

RYE—Received, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. [illegible]

BARLEY—Received, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. [illegible]

By sample; [illegible] bu at $1.25; 450 bu and 40 bags at $1.25 @1.27; all on track.

ALCOHOL—Quiet and nominal at $1.15 per gal.

ASHES—Potash in barrels quiet at [illegible]. Pearls [illegible].

BEANS—Market dull and nominal at $2.15@2.25. [illegible]

BROOM CORN—Is active demand and firm at [illegible] for common to prime.

BAGGING—Demand active and prices especially for [illegible] have advanced. [illegible]

[illegible]

BUTTER—There is a fair demand and the market rules tolerably firm. We quote:

[illegible]

COAL—Market active and firm. [illegible]

[illegible]

CANDLES—Active demand and market firm [illegible]. We quote:

[illegible]

COOPERAGE—Demand very active and prices firm with an upward tendency. We quote:

[illegible]

COFFEE—Market very active and firm. We quote:

[illegible]

CHEESE—Hamburg and Reserve in better supply. Market active and firm. We quote:

[illegible]

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Steady demand, and prices firm with an upward tendency. [illegible] We quote:

[illegible]

EGGS—Receipts limited and below the demand, and prices rule firm at [illegible].

FISH—White Fish in better supply. Trout dull. Cod Fish very scarce and market active. We quote:

[illegible]

FRUITS—Market very active, and fair supply of Apples and Grapes. [illegible]

[illegible]

FRUITS DRIED—There is a better supply of [illegible]. We quote:

[illegible]

FEATHERS—Market unusually active, and the demand at present quotations appears likely to continue for two or three weeks, thus affording the best opportunity for dealers to send their stocks in. The present supply is deficient and much below the demand. We quote: Prime Live Geese Feathers [illegible]. Sales to-day: 300 lbs Goose Feathers at [illegible].

GAME—Prairie Chickens are in good demand at $2.25 per doz. Ducks are in better supply, and prices rule easy. Market generally active and firm. We quote:

[illegible]

HIGHWINES—Market dull and neglected—holders asking 55c—buyers offering 53c. We learn of a sale this afternoon of 600 brls at 55c.

HIDES—Supply more liberal, and in good demand. Prices firm. We quote:

[illegible]

HOPS—New York Hops of this season's growth are in better supply. The demand is limited. Old stocks not so firm. We note a decline during the week of 2c. Wisconsin are in good supply, but small demand. We quote:

[illegible]

HONEY—Quoted nominally at 18c ₩ lb, there being very little in the market, and receipts very small.

HAY—Market very active, and prices rule firm. We quote:

[illegible]

IRON—Market active and firm, with an advance on last quotations of 10@15 ₩ cent. We quote:

[illegible]

PIG IRON—The receipts are still much below the demand. Prices consequently rule very firm. We quote:

[illegible]

Sales to-day 300 tons Union B No. 1 at $45.00.

LEAD AND SHOT—Demand active. Prices firm. We quote:

[illegible]

LIME—Market active, and supply very short. We note an advance both on bulk and brls of 25@30c, and of 25c on Water Lime. We quote:

[illegible]

LEATHER—Demand generally active, and prices rule firm at last quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

METALS—There is a good demand for all descriptions of metals, and the market rules firm. We quote:

[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—There is a steady demand, and market rules firm. We quote:

[illegible]

NAILS—Market active and firm, with an advance in the week of 25c ₩ keg. We quote:

[illegible]

OIL CAKE—Market active and firm at $30.00 per ton.

ONIONS—Brisk demand and supply limited. Prices rule firm at $1.50@1.55. Sales to-day of 200 bu good quality at $1.55 on track.

OILS—Carbon Oil is in better supply, and we note a decline on White and Yellow of 2c ₩ gallon. Market generally active and firm. We quote:

[illegible]

POTATOES—Good qualities are in active demand. Prices firm at present quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

POULTRY—The supply of Chickens is at present unusually large with a limited demand. We note a decline of 25c on the week, and at present reduced rates the market is very dull. We quote:

[illegible]

POWDER—Owing to a short supply and active demand, we note an advance of $1.00 ₩ keg. Market firm. We quote:

[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Mess Beef—No demand and market nominal at $11.00; Extra Mess is held at $12.00@13.00. INDIA MESS BEEF—Quiet and steady at $20.00. BEEF HAMS—Quiet at $14.00@14.50. MESS PORK—Demand light, and market quiet and firm at $15.00. LARD—Held at 11c, with a good demand at 10½@10¾c. TO-DAY the sales were: 236 tcs Keokuk Kettle Lard at 11c; 50 brls Mess Pork at $15.50; 75 pkgs White Grease [illegible].

PAINTS—Steady demand, and prices rule firm at last quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

COLORS IN OIL.

[illegible]

COLORS DRY.

[illegible]

RICE—Market very firm and active. We quote:

[illegible]

SALERATUS—There is a fair demand, and prices are firm at present rates. We quote:

[illegible]

STEARINE—Market tolerably active, and prices steady at last quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

SOAPS—Demand is brisk and prices firm. We quote:

[illegible]

SALT—Received last week 13,141 bu. [illegible] Market is steady [illegible]. We quote:

[illegible]

To-Day the sales were—1,000 brls Domestic Fine at $1.73; 300 brls do at $1.75; 300 brls Ground Alum at [illegible].

SEEDS—[illegible]

[illegible]

SPICES—Market very firm and active. We quote:

[illegible]

SUGARS—The market has been more steady for the last few days, than for some time previously. [illegible]

[illegible]

SYRUPS—Market active and firm. [illegible] We quote:

[illegible]

STARCH—Moderate demand and market firm. [illegible] We quote:

[illegible]

TOBACCO—Market tolerably active, and prices firm. We quote:

[illegible]

TALLOW—Demand fair, but prices rule firm. [illegible]

[illegible]

TEAS—Good demand, and market firm. We quote:

[illegible]

WOOL—There is a more liberal supply and prices [illegible]. We quote:

[illegible]

WOOD—Active demand and good supply. We quote [illegible].

WOODENWARE—Market very active and firm. Willow Ware still in very limited request. We quote:

[illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS—There is a steady demand, and prices rule firm. We quote:

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending October 24, 1863.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1863.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city during the past week, ending to-day, compare as follows:

	Beeves. No.	Hogs No.
Week ending October 24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending October 17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending October 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending October 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending September 26	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending September 19	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending September 12	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending September 5	[illegible]	[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle for the week ending to-day, amount, according to the daily receipts posted on 'Change, to 5,596 head. This is 428 head more than last week, and 2,799 more than the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	5,596

The prices at the conclusion of this week's market this evening, are quoted as follows:

Prime to Extra shipping qualities	$4.00@4.50
Medium to good	[illegible]
Common to inferior	[illegible]

The transactions of the week show a fair demand for medium and prime qualities at the quotations of last market; but on common and inferior stock the market has been dull and inactive at a decline of 10c ₩ 100 lbs on the quotations of last market.

CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

SATURDAY, Oct. 24.—There were about 2,297 head in the various yards this morning, which included the receipts of to-day and the balance left over unsold from the previous days of the week. Under the influence of a light but uncomfortable fall of snow during the night and early this morning, the difficulty in the present over-crowded condition of our railroads of getting stock sent through without considerable delay and an extra amount of extra expense, and the still gloomy accounts received from Eastern markets, the competition here has, through the day been less active, and some few lots may have sold at a lower rate than might have been realized yesterday; but on good and extra shipping grades there is still an active demand, and for the latter, considerably beyond the supply, at as high quotations as have been made in this market for many past weeks. The entered sales through the day amount to 1,361 head, and the prices have ranged from $2.00@4.50 ₩ 100 lbs. There is still a large number left over unsold, but which will probably meet with purchasers during the quiet hours of to-morrow. The demand for poor and common stock throughout the week has, if possible, been less than usual; and it will be well for those who have this class of stock, and need to send it into the market, to make up their minds in the outset to obtain very unremunerative and low prices. A very large proportion of the receipts of common Cattle got into the market and out of it without the prices being known excepting to the buyer and seller—the former preferring that the transaction should be kept as quiet as possible; but it is evident that the sooner farmers know that only the lowest prices are given for common stock, the better will they be able to determine whether to send their stock into the market at present or not. We give the following as the concluding prices. Prime to extra shipping grades $4.00@4.50; medium to good, $2.50@3.50; and common to inferior, $1.80@2.25.

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

McPherson sold Kahn, Jr., 19, av. [illegible] lbs, at $3.15.
[illegible]

HOGS—The receipt of Hogs during the week ending to-day, according to the daily receipts posted on 'Change amount to 39,538. This is 7,714 more than last week, and 7,014 more than the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	39,538

The market opened on Thursday with upwards of 16,000 hogs in the various yards. During the morning there was a large amount of business done, but prices were scarcely so firm, as from low quotations received from the Eastern markets, shippers considered that the rates here ruled too high for any margin for profit for themselves, and they were consequently indisposed to do business without a reduction of from 10 to 15c on qualities from prime and medium to common. This was pretty generally acceded to, and the entered sales for the day amounted to 5,800 hogs, and but for a very miserable and wet afternoon, it was very probable that a much larger number would have been sold. On Friday considerable disappointment was occasioned by the non-arrival of nearly all the cattle trains, as from telegraphic communications from Burlington and elsewhere it was found that a large number were on the road, and due here on Thursday evening, or at the latest on Friday, but as these were not received during the day, shippers and packers were left to make their purchases from the limited receipts of the day and the unsold stock in the yards. The result was that 4,186 hogs were sold during the day, at prices ranging from $3.60@4.75 per 100 lbs.

SATURDAY OCT. 24.—There were in the various yards this morning about 11,699 hogs, which included the receipts of the day, and the balance over during the week. The entered sales for the day amount to 5,999, and the following are the concluding prices of this week's market:

Prime to extra qualities	$4.40@4.90
Medium to good	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]

In prime hogs there have been several lots disposed of to-day, and one of very extra quality consisting of 111 hogs averaging 311 lbs were sold at Sherman's Yards at $5.00 per 100 lbs. The bulk of sales have been for medium and good shipping grades. Although the advices from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore through the week have been anything but calculated to excite competition here, yet a very large proportion of the stock sold through the week is now on its way to those markets. W. M. Tilden, one of our largest shippers east from this market, has forwarded between seven and eight thousand, and several others large numbers. The weather here has been so far favorable that most of our packing houses have commenced operations. A. E. Kent & Co. have bought freely, and also Reid & Sherwin, whose purchases for the week amount to between two and three thousand hogs for present use; but in all cases it is seen that there is no demand for poor, ill-fed hogs, and a little attention to the list of sales given below, for to-day, will show that stock of this character can only be sold at very low figures. The transactions of the week although involving the sale of the largest number sold this season, show a decline on medium and good stock of fully 15c, and on common and inferior stock of from 15 to 20c per 100 lbs.

SALES TO-DAY.

Hogs.	Av.	Price.	Hogs.	Av.	Price.	Hogs.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts of Beef Cattle during the day, at the various yards, amount to about 1,[illegible] head, and the entered sales to 913 at prices ranging from $1.60@4.25 [illegible]. The bulk of sales of [illegible] the Fort Wayne Yards, [illegible] consisting of 20 head of Iowa steers of very superior quality, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, bought by Morris & Co. of McPherson. The bulk of stock sold has been fair medium qualities, from $2.75@3.50; of inferior grades there are a number of lots left over unsold, there being little or no demand. For medium to prime qualities the demand is decidedly active and firm at the quotations of Saturday's market.

CATTLE SALES THIS DAY.

McPherson sold Morris & Co. 72, av. 1,[illegible] lbs at $4.25.
[illegible]

C. F. Lauma & Co. sold Dorsing & Co. [illegible] at $[illegible].

HOGS—The receipts during the day amount to about 10,[illegible] Hogs, and entered sales at the various yards to 8,[illegible]. There has been a more active demand to-day than yesterday, but no improvement has taken place in prices. Both shippers and packers contend that the market has ruled too high, and that the dealers must be satisfied with lower rates. This, however, falls very heavily upon them in those cases, which are by no means few, where they have entered into contracts with farmers, the calculations for which were based upon the quotations of the market for the last six or seven weeks. There has been a larger proportion than usual of ill-fed, coarse Hogs in the receipts of the day, which have been sold at very low figures. We give the following as the present quotations of the market:

Prime to extra qualities	$4.[illegible]
Medium to good	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]

SALES TO-DAY.

Hogs.	Av.	Price.	Hogs.	Av.	Price.	Hogs.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—The market is rather more active, and for all good sheep there is a better demand. Sold to-day:

Sheep.	Av.	Price.	Sheep.	Av.	Price.	Sheep.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

For the Week Ending Oct. 26, 1863.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, 1863.

The following table shows the receipts of Lumber during the week ending October 24, with comparative statistics of the corresponding weeks in 1862 and 1861:

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC., FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 24, 1863, COMPARED WITH THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Lumber, ft.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, pcs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber, ft.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Posts, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,500

The following table shows the receipts of Lumber from the 1st of January till October 24, for three years:

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC., FROM JAN. 1 TO OCT. 17, FOR THREE YEARS.

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Lumber, ft.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, ft.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, pcs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber ft.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Posts, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LUMBER—The firmness in Lumber continues, both by the cargo and in the yards. The demand for cargoes has been unusually brisk, and prices have ruled firm at last week's extreme figures. The following are some of the sales reported:

SALES OF CARGOES DURING THE WEEK.

Schr Active from Grand River, New York Company, [illegible] at $15.00; cargo of schr Harvey, from Oconto, at $16.00; cargo of schr Forester, from Grand River, at $15.75; cargo of schr Pearl from Grand River, at $15.00; cargo Northerner, from Ross Mills, Muskegon, [illegible]; cargo Helen Blood, from Grand River, [illegible]; cargo schr Challenge, from Kalamazoo, [illegible]; cargo schr Alleghany, from Muskegon, [illegible]; cargo schr Arrow, from Johnson's Mill, Kalamazoo, [illegible]; cargo schr Alexander Mitchell, from Ludington; [illegible] Menominee, 150,000 feet mixed at $18.50; cargo schr Meridian, from Oconto, 150,000 feet, principally strips, at $18.37½; cargo schr Perry Hannah, from Hannah, Lay & Co's mill, Grand Traverse Bay, 180,000 feet mill-run, at $15.50.

In the yards the market is firm and active at $17.00 for common boards and fencing.

SHINGLES—The market during the week has ruled firm, but not so active as during the preceding week. Cargoes are in good demand at $4.10@4.12½, and we note a sale of the cargo of the schr. Octavia, with 500,000 sawed, from Kalamazoo, at $4.12½.

In the yards the market is firm at $4.50 for prime sawed and shaved.

The following are the closing quotations for lumber shingles, etc:

LUMBER—First Clear, ₩ 1,000 ft	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Third Clear	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards, dry	[illegible]
Common Boards, green	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding Clear, dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Second Common do	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Shingles, A & B	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ₩ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ₩ 100	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

HARDWOOD LUMBER—The market is firm and quiet. We quote:

Whitewood	[illegible]
Oak	[illegible]
Ash	[illegible]
Hickory	[illegible]
Black Walnut	[illegible]
Cherry	[illegible]
Maple	[illegible]

New York Markets—Oct. 27.

COTTON—Active and advanced 1@2c; 87@88c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Opened dull and closed heavy at 5@10c lower for common grades. Trade brands in light supply and command full prices; $6.15@6.35 for extra State; $7.00@7.20 for extra round hoop Ohio; $7.25@8.15 for good to choice extra.

WHISKY—Rather more active and a shade firmer, 60@61c.

GRAIN—Wheat opened dull and heavy and closed fully 1c lower; $1.36@1.42 for Chicago spring; $1.38@1.44 for Milwaukee club; $1.39@1.45 for amber Iowa; $1.50@1.54 for winter red western; $1.54@1.56 for amber Michigan. Corn less active, without decided change; $1.01 for shipping mixed western; 99c@$1.00 for eastern mixed afloat at $1.07. Oats opened heavy and closed dull and lower, at 84@85c.

PROVISIONS—Pork a shade firmer; $14.62½@14.75 for old mess; $16.00@16.25 for new mess; $14.00@14.25 for new prime; $14.00@14.25 for prime mess. Market for new beef steady at $14.00 for plain, $15.00 for extra mess; old meats without change; cut meats in shade better; old western short clear, for December delivery, at [illegible] for western Cumberland cut, and [illegible] for short ribbed. Lard steady at 11@11½c.

New York Cattle Market—Oct. 27.

With heavy decline in weekly receipts, the market yesterday and to-day ruled decidedly more active and buoyant, and prices experienced a considerable advance. Beef cattle active. The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE—[illegible] cwt., 1st quality $10.00@10.50; ordinary to good $8.00@9.50; common $7.00@8.00; inferior [illegible].

COWS AND CALVES—1st quality $45.00@50.00; ordinary $40.00@45.00; common $30.00@35.00; inferior $25.00@30.00.

VEAL CALVES—1st quality, per pound, 7@7½c; ordinary 6@6½c; common 5@5½c; inferior 5@5½c.

SHEEP—Per head, extras $5.75@6.50; prime qualities $4.50@5.00; ordinary $4.00@4.50; common $3.50@4.00; inferior $3.00@3.50.

SWINE—Per pound, corn fed 4¾@5½c; still fed 5@5½c.

RECEIPTS—Beeves, 3,[illegible]; cows, 109; veal calves, 361; sheep and lambs, 17,[illegible]; swine, 28,[illegible].

Oswego Markets—Oct. 27.

FLOUR—Steady. Wheat dull. Lake freights 1,800 bu white Canada at $1.47. Corn scarce and firm, and quiet. Oats quiet. Canal freights 10@10½c.

GOOD PAY FOR DOING GOOD.

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

Although the patrons of the PRAIRIE FARMER have been very generous in the expenditure of time and labor, in their efforts to extend its circulation, we know that in many instances their reward has also been in the consciousness of having accomplished a public good.

We desire a continuance of their efforts and a more general endeavor to circulate the FARMER, and have arranged the following schedule of premiums, to be presented to those who shall give their time to the cause. In making up the list we have endeavored to select such articles as are of the *most useful* character, and the *very best* of their class; and, as will be seen, comprise several implements and machines that have taken the first premiums at fairs and trials the present season. It will be noticed that every person who obtains ten or more names secures *some valuable prize*.

All lists to be sent in by the 1st of February, 1864—thus giving three months to solicit names.

READ THE FOLLOWING SPLENDID LIST OF PREMIUMS.

For a list of 10 names at $1.50 each—One extra copy of Prairie Farmer and Dadd's Horse Owner's Hand Book.

For a list of 15 names at $1.50 each—One Family Clothes Wringer, valued at $5.00.

For a list of 20 names at $1.50 each—One Family Clothes Wringer, valued at $6.00.

For a list of 25 names at $1.50 each—One Family Clothes Wringer, valued at $7.00.

For a list of 35 names at $1.50 each—Subsoil Plow (steel) or Hay and Straw Cutter, valued at $14.

For a list of 40 names at $1.50 each—One of Palmer's Patent Horse Hay Forks, or Hundle's Patent Horse Hay Fork.

For a list of 50 names at $1.50 each—Agricultural Library, valued at $25.00.

For a list of 60 names at $1.50 each—One Sulky Horse Rake, or a Wheel Cultivator, $30.

For a list of 75 names at $1.50 each—Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine, price $40.00; or Stafford's Patent Cultivator, price delivered, $40.00.

For a list of 100 names at $1.50 each—5 Octave Melodeon, $55.00; or Sugar Cane Mill, $60.00; or a Florence Sewing Machine, $50.00.

For a list of 125 names at $1.50 each—one 5 octave (Prince & Co.) Melodeon, $60.00; or Sugar Cane Mill, $80.00.

For list of 150 names at $1.50 each—Wood's Mowing Machine, price $100; or one Florence Sewing Machine, full case, $100.

N. B.—No person will be entitled to more than one prize, and that will be the one called for by the largest number of names, unless he should prefer one of the lower prizes, nor will the extra copy of the paper for lists of 10 be given to those who win other prizes.

Where two or more prizes are offered the winning person is entitled to a choice of articles.

All competitors will state when sending names that they are competing for prizes, that they may be credited with the proper number.

Names need not all be sent at one time, but as they are obtained, and each subscriber shall have the paper one year from the time received unless otherwise ordered.

Names need not be all at one post office. It makes no difference how many offices are represented.

Samples and prospectuses sent free.

Address EMERY & Co., Chicago Ill.

DO YOU EXPECTORATE BLOOD?—Do you Cough?

Have you Sore Throat?
Have you Hemorrhage of the Lungs?
Have you Croup or Hives?
Have you Bronchitis?
Have you Asthma?
Have you Pains in your Breast and Side?
Have you Hectic Fever?
Have you Pleurisy [illegible]?
[illegible]
Have you the Pulmonary affections?
[illegible] JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT [illegible]

[illegible]

EMPLOYMENT

At Your Own Homes.

THOUSANDS CAN REALIZE A HUNDRED DOLLARS WEEKLY. [illegible]

WANTED—$75 a Month.—I want to hire agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap family Sewing Machines. Address, S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

TO BROOM CORN GROWERS.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1863.

REPUBLICAN UNION CONVENTION.

Nomination of County Officers and Judge of the Superior Court.

A TICKET THAT MUST WIN.

The Republican Union Convention of Cook county met yesterday afternoon, in the Circuit Court room, in this city, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Judge of the Superior Court, Clerk of the Superior Court, County Treasurer, County Surveyor, and County Commissioner, to be supported at the ensuing November election, to be held on the 3d proximo.

Whereas a full delegation in attendance, both from the city and county, and quite a large number of spectators, rendered the room crowded to its utmost capacity, and many who desired to witness the proceedings were unable to gain admittance, at 2 o'clock the Convention was called to order by Postmaster, Esq., who nominated Hiram W. Amberg as temporary chairman. The nomination was unanimously confirmed, and Mr. Amberg was chosen by the Convention as its permanent presiding officer. A. H. Dutton, of Thornton, was chosen Secretary, and L. J. Gage, of the 18th Ward, and H. B. Hubbard, of Hyde Park, were appointed Assistant Secretaries. On motion of A. H. Walker, C. G. Wicker, and S. B. Perry were appointed a Committee on Credentials; after a brief absence, this Committee reported a full list of delegates from city and county. The list, as published in the Tribune yesterday morning, was adopted as the correct one, and we deem it unnecessary to repeat it here in this connection. The names of the delegates we give below:

[Here follow the names of the delegates from the various towns, in the three divisions of the city:]

FOURTH DIVISION.

Supervisor—Charles Cleveland.
Assistant—A. E. Grant.
Assistant—Wm. H. Sidney.
Collector—E. G. Hoak.
Town Clerk—Henry Johns.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Supervisor—A. B. Johnson.
Assistant—W. W. Farwell.
Assistant—Abner Ahlman.
Assessor—T. B. Sheppard.
Town Clerk—W. H. Stevens.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Supervisor—Dr. A. Gibbs.
Assistant—George W. Gage.
Collector—Frank Lambard.
Assessor—T. C. Hoag.
Town Clerk—O. Pfaff.

No further business coming up the Convention dissolved.

A Slaveholder Driving his Slaves to the Recruiting Officer.

The Baltimore correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes:

A slaveholder in Dorchester county, in this State, recently paid to his slaves, that they had permission to volunteer in the army, but required of them, when they had made up their minds to go, to inform him, as he would hand driven him a long time to Cambridge, so as to assist *drive* them in his carriage. The slaves were pleased with the proposition, and when they decided to go, informed their master, and he drove them in his carriage on their way to Cambridge, after filling them out quite *tipsy*. On reaching the city of Cambridge, he went out to Camp Stanton for the three hundred dollar reward offered by the State for each recruit. The slaves, in addition to fun they had had, will receive their bounty of $10 each. What do you think of such a master? Would you call him a father? But this is a lamentable case in the dark field of misery.

General Meade.

A Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript says:

General Meade is still a favorite with Gen. Halleck. He thought of a change in the command of the Army of the Potomac has been effected by the Rebellion, and has been followed by promotion in military circles of the greatest importance, by Meade within the last year. Only a few days ago, he was a Brigadier General, and now he is a Major General. What he has not turned field after field, only to be left behind, in the rear of the army, when he had a fair field? Not one. Whenever there has been a fair field for Meade, there has been a battle and successful issue.

Bounty Brevities.

—The bills now lay received a new acquisition. A late number of the Richmond *Enquirer* says:

"We take no interest at all in the Yankee Congress, and really notice its *edicts* but as *looking* to the effect they may have upon the Yankee people."

—Mr. Francis Delabère, who, during the last war with Great Britain, was captured on board the armed brig Chesapeake, conveyed as a prisoner to Dartmoor, and escaped in the disguise of a British officer, has published in the Providence papers his memoirs of that period. He is now in his seventy-eighth year.

—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript says:

General Meade's report was accepted, and honorably discharged a number of persons present.

—The whole number of persons present on the floor for admission, John E. King [illegible] committee of three to procure [illegible] Convention. Their names [illegible] appointed Messrs. King, [illegible] as that committee. The [illegible] were unable to procure any [illegible] Bryan and McCopolitan [illegible] and so reported.

—Whereupon it was moved that the Convention vote [illegible] Carried. The Chair appointed Messrs. Wm. Bross, Patrick Ryan, Chas. Knoblesdorf as tellers.

—Before the Convening being a candidate for Judge of [illegible] Court, the names of Grant [illegible] Glenn and Lyman R. Porter, [illegible] candidates before the Convention.

—Mr. Miller moved that the chairman of each delegation receive their ballots and deposit them in the box. Carried.

—Mr. Ryan moved that the Chair appoint a committee to propose a Central Committee. Mr. Ryan being absent he said he would name the Central Committee composed of two persons from each division of the city, and the same to be subject to the action of the delegates in the Convention. This amendment was accepted, and the original motion passed as amended.

—The informal ballot was then taken for Judge, with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast—189.

—On motion of J. A. King, Joseph R. Gary was declared [illegible] of the Convention.

—Messrs. Frank Lambard and U. R. Hawley were put in nomination for Clerk of the Superior Court, and the Convention proceeded to ballot, as follows: Whole number of votes—188.

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—Whereupon it was voted to proceed to another ballot, and each delegate vote as his name was called. [illegible]

—The last ballot—whole number, 187. Lambard 79, Hawley 117.

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—On motion of Mr. Dolton the Convention took a informal ballot for candidate for County Treasurer.

Whole number of votes—189:

—On motion of Mr. Dolton the Convention took a informal ballot for candidate for County Surveyor, by acclamation.

—On motion of S. B. Perry, the Convention then nominated by ballot for Commissioner for the south [illegible] of candidates for town officers, and [illegible] the selection of the Central Committee. Whereupon gentlemen were chosen as a Central Committee to serve during the ensuing year:

Second Division.—Wm. Hopkins, S. A. Irvin.

Fourth Division.—S. Fowler, Parkins Rose, Converse.—E. S. Taylor, H. J. Ribrock, A. H. Dutton.

Below are the names of the candidates chosen for the various town offices, in the three divisions of the city:

SOUTH DIVISION.

Supervisor—Charles Cleveland.
Assistant—A. E. Grant.
Assistant—Wm. H. Sidney.
Collector—E. G. Hoak.
Town Clerk—Henry Johns.

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Supervisor—A. B. Johnson.
Assistant—W. W. Farwell.
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Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1863. NUMBER 110.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Trade Fully Open to Memphis.

MATTERS AT VICKSBURG AND VICINITY.

Adventure of Maj. Ned Osband.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Oct. 26, via CAIRO, Oct. 28, 1863.

A flag of truce was sent in this morning, from McGhee, a leader of guerillas on the Arkansas side, to have some of their comrades taken in arms treated as Confederate prisoners. I have not heard what the result of the application was. The rebels claim to have been in the regular service—anything to keep from being hung.

The United States flag floats over the Custom House here to-day, and there is quite a lively time among the merchants, getting out permits for stores, goods, &c. Trade is now free to Memphis, and merchants bring down whatever they want.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

VICKSBURG, Oct. 26, 1863.

Gen. McPherson's command has just returned from their reconnoissance in force. They left on Wednesday, the 14th, and have travelled over a hundred and twenty miles, destroyed all the mills that supplied guerillas with food between this and Canton and Jackson. On the evening of the 14th we encamped on the Big Black River. On the 15th we were in bivouac at Brownsville, driving pickets through that place. The town is like all small towns in this latitude, meagre and desolate, two small churches and a grocery or two, more like grave-yards than dwelling places for living men.

Early on the morning of the 16th Colonel Colbaugh, of Gen. McPherson's staff, and Col. Winslow, commanding the cavalry, were sent in advance to reconnoitre. It was found that the enemy were in considerable force. Heavy skirmishing was practiced, and Logan sent in detour to their rear, before this could be accomplished the enemy fled.

A few miles beyond Brownsville the roads fork, one toward Clinton and the other toward Canton. There are forces divided, giving the rebels the opinion that we were in great numbers, as it afterwards proved by the following intercepted dispatch from Canton to Bragg:

"The enemy are advancing in heavy force. Three columns are marching on Canton. Send reinforcements immediately."

On Friday, at Adams, they made a show of resistance on splendidly selected ground, but we flanked him, making the battle ground more romantic than he had intended. We stationed ourselves in a wood, with a field in front, and another wood about half a mile away. There were some ten pieces of artillery engaged in the duel until the enemy again fled. Our loss was one man singularly killed. A cannon ball carried off the head of both horse and rider. A few slight wounds befel three others. That evening we captured a lieutenant and twelve men of a Texas regiment. The negroes were instrumental in the capture. They gave information. They went near enough to Canton to accomplish the object of the expedition the destruction of mills and shops for manufacturing wagons, and then returned with some thirty prisoners, some important rebel mail, and all their cattle. The roads were excellent; the supply of water good, and there was no straggling, except in the case of two men who wandered off near Canton, who had their throats cut when found.

At Clinton we found two small churches as well as a seminary, but most utter destitution, except in the supply of sweet potatoes and fresh meat. On our way out we lived on the best through country yet undisturbed, but on the home stretch we found nothing.

Gen. Mower had charge of Tuttle's division. Gen. Mower wanted to go further, but the object of the raid was accomplished in the shorter time that preceded us. We returned from near Canton and reached here last night.

Major Ned Osband has just returned from an expedition up the left bank of the Yazoo, where he had been recruiting for colored cavalry soldiers. He left Vicksburg with 130 men of the 1st Mississippi cavalry and 4th Illinois. Rebel spies preceded him to the country, and gave information of his number. One hundred and fifty rebels attacked him after his command had been divided into two battalions. Forty of the 1st Mississippi (colored,) and 41st Illinois repelled the rebels, capturing 16 of as great fallen fellows as ever were seen.

The rebels had seven wounded. Our loss was nothing, one man wounded in the hand only. When the party entered town, the rebels were clad in uniform, and mounted on mules and horses without bridles or saddles, and many of them with long hair and no hats. It was a novel sight indeed. At every importation, the jail is the resort of secesh looking for friends and sweethearts.

CAIRO, Oct. 28.—The steamer Julia, from New Orleans the 20th, arrived this morning with 300 bales of cotton, 975 hogsheads of sugar, and 200 barrels of oranges. She brings important news of general interest. From the Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 26th inst., we learn that Gen. McPherson's expedition had returned to Vicksburg, having accomplished the object which was to scatter the rebel forces on the Big Black. A large force of the enemy were met, but retreated without a general engagement. No prisoners were brought in.

CAIRO, Oct. 28.—J. M. Phillips, Provost Marshal, for this district, informs us that the two deserters shot on Monday night, at East Carbondale, have since died. One of them was shot by T. J. Evans, his assistant, in self-defence, while attempting to escape.

Seven more deserters from the 126th Illinois regiment were brought in this morning.

The steamer Venus was fired on by guerillas, last Sunday, below Napoleon. No one hurt.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1863.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

There is nothing to indicate that any considerable body of rebels is in our front. Recent artillery and cavalry demonstrations which have been exaggerated into formidable engagements, are really nothing more than attempts to discover our positions and operations, in the view of some of our best informed officers. There was a cold night before last upon our pickets near Fairfax Court House, amounting to nothing however. A squad of Mosby's gang made a dash among some mule teams last evening near Bristow Station, but a colored driver saved the mules by unhitching and driving them and following on foot.

It is believed that Lee's boasted campaign into Maryland and Pennsylvania has degenerated into guerilla dashes upon railroads, picking up new and then straggling soldiers, or capturing a wagon or two.

All accounts agree as to the most utter destitution of the rebels. Two citizens reached our lines from Richmond, who assert that the great mass of the populace are utterly sick and tired of war with its sufferings and famine.

The heavy rain storm of the last few days has not put a stop to all operations at the front. About two thousand men are at work repairing the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The destruction of a portion of the road by the rebels is most complete. The ties in some places were piled up, and the rails heated in the middle and bent around trees. Culverts and bridges for miles were burnt or blown up. If no important events occur to interfere, the road will soon be in operation to Rappahannock Station again.

On yesterday quite a heavy skirmish occurred on the river some miles below the railroad crossing, of which we have not got the particulars, except that Gen. Gregg's command was severely handled, losing quite a number of men. The attack was made by two brigades of rebel infantry, who crossed the river for that purpose, and still reported on this side.

Buford also had a fight with Stuart's cavalry, near Bealton, yesterday, with no material result. The occurrence proves that the rebels are in force on the Rappahannock, and prepared to dispute its passage. It is reported that two divisions of Ewell's corps have been detached to operate against Bristow and other stations along the Loudoun and Hampshire railroad, and that the remainder of Ewell's corps is in the vicinity of Culpeper Court House.

FROM GEN. THOMAS' ARMY.

IMPORTANT ADVICES FROM STEVENSON, ALA.

The Rebels Driven From Lookout Mountain.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

STEVENSON, Ala., Oct. 26, 1863.

Yesterday, Gen. Hagen, with 2,000 men of Gen. Palmer's division, attacked the enemy upon Lookout Mountain, and after a short contest, drove them from their position. It seems probable that communication between Bridgeport and Chattanooga will be opened along the Tennessee river.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 27, 1863.

A brilliant achievement took place last night. A detachment under Col. Stanley, of the 18th Ohio, floated fifty pontoons down the river, in the face of the rebel sharpshooters, landed at Brown's Ferry, two and a half miles below this place, built a bridge under their fire, surprised and drove the rebels from the ridge on the south side, opening communication with Bridgeport.

The rebels are flanked and must evacuate Lookout Mountain.

Great credit is due Gen. Smith's Chief Engineer, Capt. Dresser. Our loss is five killed and eighteen wounded, of Hazner's brigade.

Gen. Palmer is assigned to the command of the 14th Army Corps.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Noble Union Demonstration.

"Union and Liberty one and Inseparable."

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 26, 1863.

The mass meeting here to-night was the most immense affair ever witnessed here. Monument Square was packed with a mass stretching from side to side. The procession was made up from all the Wards with transparencies, etc., and the enthusiasm was beyond bounds. The platforms were covered with some of the most prominent men of Maryland, and draped in flags and crowned with mottoes.

Among the mottoes on the transparencies such as these were most prominent:

"Freedom dawns on Maryland." "Slavery is dead, its treason killed it." "We go the Government at any cost." "Here are the East Baltimore Emancipationists." "Slavery, the shame spot of the 19th century." "How are you now Vallandigham." "Free labor and free speech." "Away with slavery." "Down with slavery, and up with human rights," and several with figures of negro soldiers, and such phrases as "Lgibe it to de copperheads;" "I fight for de Union," etc., etc.

Henry Winter Davis, the first speaker, said he had just returned from carrying the war into Africa in the lower counties of Maryland; that the struggle was over, the victory already won, and nothing remained but the formal proclamation of the verdict the people had already decreed.

Secretary Chase was received with immense cheering, and made a very handsome little speech, exciting the utmost enthusiasm.

Gen. Garfield, a representative of New Orleans, Judge Kelly, of Philadelphia, Sam. Galloway, of Columbus, Ohio, and John Covode, of Pennsylvania, made short and stirring speeches, and Maryland speakers are at this hour (after 11 o'clock) continuing the meeting.

There is no hesitancy about putting the issue in the squarest terms. It is THE IMMEDIATE AND UNCONDITIONAL DESTRUCTION OF SLAVERY.

Henry Winter Davis taunted his opponents with having tried in vain for three months to get anybody to run against him on this platform.

A banquet is now being given at the Eutaw House, to Secretary Chase, and other distinguished guests.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 28, 1863.

The Provost Marshal General has decided that the third battalion, 13th Illinois cavalry, authorized to be raised by Major H. B. Dox of Chicago, are to be regarded as an old organization, and as such, are entitled to the same bounty as recruits for old regiments.

Recruiting details have been ordered from all the Illinois regiments whose term of service will expire in 1864.

The details will be ordered to report to the Superintendent of Volunteer recruiting service at Springfield, who is making all necessary arrangements to insure success.

The Union Convention of Moultrie county, have nominated the following ticket: For Assessor and Treasurer, J. Barber Knight. For School Commissioner, Capt. A. B. Lee. For Surveyor, George Hetherington.

Gen. E. A. Carr of the 18th army corps, arrived in the city this evening. His business has not been made public.

A large number of deserters were brought in to-day from Morgan county.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 28, 1863.

There is a large Union meeting held at City Hall to-night. Hon. J. S. Lewis, candidate for Governor, made an able speech, showing how the financial condition of the State had been improved, and the expenses of the State Government diminished under the present administration; setting forth in clear terms the duty of all men who loved their country and desired to secure the restoration of the Union and lasting peace.

Col. C. R. Gillet, of the 36th regiment, made a telling speech, demonstrating the identity of feeling between the rebels in arms and the copperheads, and representing most eloquently the unanswerable reasons for voting the Union ticket.

A great deal of work is doing through the State this week, and the prospects of Union success are cheering, the only danger being in a light vote.

Two hundred recruits have been mustered in by Major Silgreaves, U. S. military superintendent here, during the present month. Considerable numbers of enlistments have been made in the 35th regiment, and new batteries not yet mustered.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Third Cavalry, W. Hewett, vice Sands, resigned. 4th Cavalry, N. H. Chittenden, Adjutant, T. W. Gillet, Quartermaster, 34th Infantry, L. B. Chase, Quartermaster, vice Biddle, resigned. 51st regiment, Lt. Col. T. H. West, Colonel, vice Mesmores, resigned.

BEN BUTLER ON THE CRISIS.

His Speech Before the Massachusetts Union League.

AN IMPORTANT VIEW OF THE WAR.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—The State Union League of Massachusetts has elected Gen. B. F. Butler of Lowell and Mr. Claflin of Newton, delegates at large to the National Union League, which meets at Washington in December. Delegates from each Congressional district were also chosen.

Gen. Butler addressed the meeting at length, taking ground with those who believe that the seceded States have annihilated themselves as States, while the power of the General Government still remains intact over their territory.

He opposed the position of a member of the cabinet that the rebel commonwealths, by throwing down their arms should be received into the Union with unimpaired rights, with all old local institutions. His reasons for holding these views following: Reorganization into the Union of these heretofore hostile sections, sprung from considerations vitally affecting the interests and safety of the nation. If the Confederate States are re-admitted and their representatives intrude their seats in Congress before some radical change is effected, what guarantee is there that the Federal National debt will not be repudiated, or made to stand upon the alternative *that the Confederate debt must likewise be paid*; and by this question come before Congress and all the appliance of corruption would be set in motion (of course such a decision as would place THE FEDERAL AND REBEL INDEBTEDNESS UPON THE SAME FOOTING.

Gen. Butler contended that the rebel States must be regarded as destroyed, or it would be almost impossible to choose another President, for the reason that no candidate likely to be selected would receive such a support in the North as to give him a majority of the whole electoral college, constituted of all the States, both loyal and rebel. Transfer the question to the House of Representatives, where each Commonwealth casts only one vote, and a majority of such votes is required, and the difficulty will be greatly increased. The policy of safety and justice was to restore the Union in the South only as fast as the principles of *freedom and loyalty* are extended over the now rebel domain.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Oct. 26, 1863.

The political campaign in this State is so one-sided that it lacks the usual spirit, and people generally only know that there is a good Union ticket in the field; it is only most careful readers of current history, that are aware of the existence of the copperhead organizations; in Ramsey county, which comprises St. Paul.

The contest is more animated, and heretofore the county has been copperhead by a large majority, but this fall the Union ticket, composed of Republicans and War Democrats, has been put in the field, and Union men are sanguine of success. As two Senators and three Representatives to the Legislature will be chosen, the election is unusually important. The State Senators will hold for two years, during which time a United States Senator will be elected. As usual, the copperheads have nominated drunken, ignorant vagabonds, that are disgrace to the community. The fight waxes fierce as election day approaches. You may expect a good report from us next Tuesday night.

THE COPPERHEADS IN CONVENTION.

They Put a Ticket in the Field.

THE NOMINATION FOR COUNTY OFFICERS. "WHERE IS BINNY."

Pursuant to a call, and to destiny, the copperheads of Cook county met in convention yesterday at the Court House. The body organized by the choice of the following officers: Gilbert C. Walker president, John Garrick and James Goodsell, secretaries.

Messrs. Chase, Shelly, Shufeldt, Cooney and Jameson, were appointed a committee on Credentials. The revised list of delegates is as follows:

LIST OF DELEGATES.

FIRST WARD.—John S. Newhouse, James H. Goodsell, Fred. Burnham, John Pfund, Thomas Nelson, T. Conly, Barry Hobach, David Moran.

SECOND WARD.—H. H. Barber, S. Wickersham, P. M. Donelan, H. Hermans, John Keans, Anton Berg, James McDermott.

THIRD WARD.—W. C. Mercer, Frank Clapper, Michael Leary, Thomas Donohue, Dr. Pulsifer, Hagner, Leary Fraser, Gilbert C. Walker, J. H. Roberts.

FOURTH WARD.—A. A. Campbell, Stephen Hansee, Peter Schenk.

FIFTH WARD.—Robert Healy, Peter Dickey, Thomas Ivers, Patrick Lennan, Michael Finucan, James Brennan, Jacob Hartman.

SIXTH WARD.—Matthew C. Donnahoe, Walter Forbes, Patrick Malvey, Patrick Brennan, David Welsh, Malcolm McDonald, Jacob Yager, John Schmidt.

SEVENTH WARD.—John Comisky, Joseph Sherwin, Godard Schaf, T. F. Sheargar, Benjamin Gilmore, Edward Powell, Edward Murphy, James R. Abbott, Patrick Carsley.

EIGHTH WARD.—Thomas McNeary, John F. Sandiebeck, Wm. Holdsworth, Phillip Ready, Charles Hanks.

NINTH WARD.—Charles M. Willard, Joseph Wilson, John Pike.

TENTH WARD.—Hiram M. Chase, John Egan, John Cochrane, George Wolf, James Flood.

ELEVENTH WARD.—Henry Ackeff, John W. Horsman, Jeremiah Callahan, R. F. Cooley, W. Gillespie.

TWELFTH WARD.—J. Meder, B. Bartelme, B. Denby.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—Stephen Grady, Peter Schaefer, Peter Brachtendorf, Thos. Armstrong.

FOURTEENTH WARD.—Charles Van Haren, Thos. S. Barry, Philip Cullen, Michael Hecht, Patrick McCabe.

FIFTEENTH WARD.—Michael Sullivan, Michael Burns, W. W. McFarlen, James Nolan, Lorenz Bear, Jas. Handley, Pr Stuyart, N. Durik, V. Bruch.

SIXTEENTH WARD.—W. T. Shufeldt, John H. Dunlap, E. Kohn, James Lyman, D. C. Eddy, Jos. Wildhaber, Gurgon Perkins, S. Carney, F. Bannon, Geo. Mansur.

Mr. Chase moved to vote for the candidates for the various offices *viva voce*, which was adopted.

Major Charles Memphis Willard offered the following preamble and resolutions on the state of the country, and more particularly the state of his own mind:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The present unhappy condition of our country is directly chargeable to the conduct and policy of the so-called Republican party, and

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this convention the hearts of a majority of the party now in power are set upon mischief, having an unlimited amount of greenbacks and votes at their disposal, and

WHEREAS, The administration of the affairs of the Government at present is beyond the control of the Democratic party, therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention it is inexpedient for this convention to make any nominations at this time.

Resolved, That as Democrats we believe we have done all that duty requires us to restore our Government in first and original principles, and having failed, we submit its fate to the powers that be with the hope that posterity will do justice to our second thought of the people may save it from destruction.

Resolved, That we will maintain and preserve our organization as a party, and await the inevitable consequences of a corrupt and degenerate Administration.

But the Convention did not pass Memphis Willard's resolutions, the vote standing 10 to 72 against.

The vote was then taken on the candidate for the Judgeship of the Superior Court. A. W. Arrington was named by somebody, but withdrawn.

Lambert Tree was nominated, but his friends besought the Convention to "spare that tree," and they did.

Buck Morris was nominated by acclamation (Query—Acclimation to default?)

The Convention proceeded to vote for Clerk of the Superior Court.

The candidates were George F. Kimberly, Stephen Beck, Charles S. Loeden, and an informal vote stood—Loeden, 44; Kimberly, 39; Beck, 6.

On motion, Mr. Loeden was nominated by acclamation.

County Treasurer was next in order. C. C. Parks was mentioned for the office, but it was announced by a friend of the gentleman, that he declined becoming a candidate.

A motion was made to nominate A. Schall, of "Schall's House," for the office by acclamation. Carried.

Mr. Comisky nominated James W. Sheahan for School Commissioner. A motion was made by several gentlemen at once that Mr. Sheahan be nominated by acclamation, when Mr. Nolan announced that he would not consent to become a candidate.

An informal vote resulted as follows: Geo. A. Meech, 61; Ellis Grange, 18; John Richland, 15.

Mr. Meech was then nominated by acclamation.

An informal ballot for County Surveyor stood: Michael McDermott, 64; Richard Potts, 15; James Hamilton, 11.

Mr. McDermott was nominated by acclamation.

The nominations for town officers are as follows:

THE TOWN NOMINATIONS.

South Division—For Supervisor, W. T. Morrow; Assistant Supervisor, Patrick Lannan; Town Clerk, J. R. Farrell; Assessor, Peter Reid; Collector, Michael Evans.

West Division—For Supervisor, Wm. Holdsworth; Assistant Supervisor, John Pfund; Town Clerk, F. C. Desobry; Assessor, P. Mullins; Collector, H. F. Wynkoop.

North Division—For Supervisor, J. G. Wood; Assistant Supervisor, Matthew Mark; Town Clerk, F. Carney; Assessor, R. M. Roche; Collector, P. Bushel.

The following named compose the County Central Committee for the ensuing year:

South Division, J. R. Farrell, South Division; H. Wolf, H. W. Chase; West Division, V. W. Boyer, F. H. Wynkoop, South Division; M. B. Mulligan, Lincoln Division; Patrick Bushel, Jr., C. Bushel, North Division.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

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This is better than for the Company to keep it until the death of the Insured.

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The Dividends have averaged Fifty per cent.

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DEALERS IN SHOE FINDINGS,

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We will sell French Calf Skins at current New York prices, or by the case in front as a small advance on best cost. We also offer all other goods in our line at New York prices, add a freight on heavy goods only. We have now on hand a large and well selected stock of 600 Sides Slaughter and Spanish Sole Leather on hand and arriving.

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STATE STREET.

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The above comprises all the Fairs at which the GROVER & BAKER MACHINES were submitted this year. At nearly all of them the leading Sewing Machine was in competition.

The GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO. are the only parties who manufacture and sell machines which both SEW PERFECTLY and EMBROIDER THEMSELVES.

We do not deem it essential nor find it necessary, in order to sell our machines, to depreciate the many excellent productions of our competitors; but, on the contrary, we prefer that parties in search of a ready or genuine and reliable article, either for family use or manufacturing purposes, should make an examination of our merits, or of our list of said most approved Machines with ours and all others in the market, and, to facilitate such inquiry, we append the names and places of business of our principal competitors, to wit:

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FLORENCE, 194 Lake st.
TAGGART & FARR, 133 Lake st.
WILCOX & GIBBS, 333 Lake st.

HAND we have urgently to request that our customers and readers, not fully advised as to the relative merits of the GROVER & BAKER Machines, will, before purchasing even from us, make the examinations and comparisons above indicated. And if we have omitted the names of any respectable manufacturers, we will, on being advised of the fact, cheerfully and gratuitously add them to the above list.

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EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Lewis, Surgeon Oculist and Aurist, would respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that he has returned to the city, and will be found at his old office, 78 Randolph-st., where he will be pleased to see his friends and patients. Dr. L. has had a long and extensive practice in the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, and has the most unbounded confidence in his ability to cure all curable cases. Artificial eyes inserted. Consultation free. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M. Residence, 180 Monroe-st., between Paulina and Ashland-av.

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EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Lewis,

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1863.

CHICAGO HARBOR AND THE WATER WORKS.

It is probably known to all city readers that Chicago Harbor is in a condition to excite the apprehension of all who are interested either in the commerce or the real property of the place, and we need not conceal the fact that, in spite of a considerable expenditure now being made by the authority and under the direction of the Common Council, for widening, straitening and deepening the ship channel at the mouth of the river, the difficulties of ingress and egress for heavily laden vessels of only moderate draft, are daily increasing. We know as well as our readers can, that these difficulties are only temporary, and easily overcome; but the fact that they exist, and that nothing permanent and comprehensive is being done for their removal, does sensibly excite the fears of capitalists who are seeking Western investments; and the other fact that the dangers and delays incident to entering the harbor are all the while magnified by persons elsewhere interested, does, no doubt, inure early to our detriment.

We believe that to permanently improve the harbor, and to insure the city a supply of pure lake water, are objects that may be accomplished by a moderate expenditure, at one and the same time. The obstructions at the mouth of the harbor, are, as everybody knows, caused by the obstacle presented in the north pier to the flow of the shore current which does exist and tend southward along the west bank of the lake. This current, though almost imperceptible, carries with it a considerable volume of clay in a state of solution, and sand. These, meeting the pier, which is built at right angles with the shore line, are deposited against its northern or upper side; and, deposit succeeding deposit, become dry land, reaching from a point half a mile north of the pier, in a southeastern direction, to the pier's end. The people have seen the process going on for years, and the large extent of made soil at the foot of Illinois and the adjoining streets, attests the correctness of what we say. When the deposit, gradually accumulating, reaches the pier head, the sands are carried past that head, and are found laid down in a sand-spit extending due south along the front of all the streets from Lake to Polk.

As it is impossible to interrupt the flow of the current, and as it will in spite of all our wishes bring its usual deposit with it, this condition of things must continue, unless a new policy is adopted; and no matter how often that spit is dredged out at the end of the pier, the sand will again and again fill the channel up. That is demonstrated by the experience of a quarter of a century, and cannot be controverted now.

It would be presumptuous in us to say that we do not believe in the plan of obtaining fresh water for the city's use, which has been adopted by the Board of Public Works, and approved by the City Council; but we have the authority of the best engineering talent in the West, when we say that the success of that plan is more than problematical. It depends upon so many contingencies that cannot now be foreseen or provided against, and it involves the expenditure of so uncertain a sum of money—uncertain, but necessarily large—that the most rigid examination and inquiry—the results being verified by known scientific facts—should be insisted upon before a beginning is made. Perhaps we ought to say, that, when a certain plan, not only of securing water, but of improving the harbor, may be carried out by little more than half the estimates for the tunnel, that plan should be at once adopted. We refer of course to the subject of building a new pier, a mile in length, directly east from the present basin of the water works, against which the floating sands will be thrown down, thus rendering the mouth of the river free from all present danger of deposit, and along the length of which the supply pipes for the pumps, extending into deep and pure water, may be laid. This is the plan, temporary, it is true, but easily understood, and easy of execution. It would probably, if adopted, answer all purposes for a quarter, perhaps half a century. In the immediate benefits it would confer, the cost would be fully reimbursed.

SECRETARY CHASE'S FINANCIAL PLANS.

[From the London Post, (Government organ,) Oct. 15.]

We know from experience that there is but one way by which the financial credit of a State can be supported—namely, by providing with regularity for the payment of the Government creditor. Now, the circumstance to which we have alluded, and which, amidst the blaze of Federal victories, has not attracted the attention of the American nation, is *that during the two years and a half which the war has lasted not a single dollar has been raised by taxation.* If the success of the campaign in the Mississippi has raised the value of Mr. Chase's Treasury notes, surely the fact that during the past twelve months he has increased the Federal debt by about one hundred and fifty millions sterling ought to have tended to depreciate the inconvertible currency, which rests alone on the credit of the State. Add to this that, whilst increasing his liabilities, the Secretary of the Treasury has omitted in any manner to provide for them, and one may well express astonishment that in the third year of the American war the premium on gold should be less than half of what it was in the second.

The above most astonishing statement appeared in a leading editorial in the London *Post*, the organ of Lord Palmerston.

Shall it be ascribed to ignorance, or a malicious spirit of misrepresentation? It cannot be possible that Lord Palmerston or his organ is unaware of the existence of the Internal Revenue system of the United States, enacted nearly two years ago. One of the first measures enacted by the first session of Congress after the commencement of the rebellion, was a revision of the tariff to enable the Government to pay the interest on the National debt in *gold*—a tariff that is now yielding sixty millions of dollars in coin annually; a sum that will pay the interest on nearly three times the existing interest-bearing debt. Is it possible that Palmerston is ignorant of this fact? One of the next measures of that session of Congress was to levy a direct tax on the real estate of the United States of twenty millions of dollars, and all the loyal States have paid their quotas of it. At the next session was enacted the great Internal Revenue Law, which is now yielding at the rate of one hundred and twenty millions of dollars annually. Has Palmerston's organ never heard of the existence of this great law?

The present income of the National treasury from tariff and taxes pays the interest on the National debt, and one-fourth of the cost of the war besides. The London *Post* says the "Federal debt has increased during the past twelve months one hundred and fifty millions sterling," which equals seven hundred and forty millions of dollars. This statement must be derived from Copperhead sources. The Federal debt during the past year has not been enlarged more than four hundred and fifty millions. The internal revenue has paid one hundred millions of the current expenditures. Fifty millions of the debt have been incurred in making an addition to the Federal Navy of one hundred iron-clads and other vessels of war, which we hope will be an interesting and agreeable item of information to Lord Palmerston and his organ. Several millions more of the debt have been incurred in forging Parrott rifle ordnance, some of which hurl steel pointed bolts, weighing 200 or 300 pounds, five miles, and others throw Greek fire an equal distance; and several more millions have been added to the debt in manufacturing a half a million of Springfield rifles and ten thousand revolver rifles for sharp-shooters. [illegible]

it will take three years to do it, without exhausting the means the Secretary of the Treasury has provided to pay the interest-bearing portion in coin. Let not Palmerston's organ give itself any uneasiness on account of Secretary Chase or the interest on the Federal debt. Both are getting along very comfortably.

MORE OF THE GRIDIRON.

The Gridiron clique are trying to escape the necessary and legitimate consequences which would result from the success of their base attempts to galvanize a defunct Legislature by a judicial decision. They virtually acknowledge that a decision in their favor would involve the payment of the *per diem* of the members of the Legislature, but allege that it is not proposed by certain of the members to claim the pay; and, further, in order to obtain the pay each member must first have the certificate of the Speaker as to the actual attendance. If the ground taken by the swindlers be correct, that four or five members sneaking into the Legislative halls upon a given day, without the knowledge or consent of other persons, makes a Legislative body, and the Supreme Court should so decide, then there is a valid and subsisting claim in favor of every member of the Legislature for his full pay, which could be enforced in his favor, or in favor of his legal representative. The attempt to evade this by the intimation that the Speaker would not sign certificates for these members, amounts to nothing; for, should the Supreme Court decide in favor of the swindlers, and hold that the Legislature was in session, then it follows that the members are entitled to their pay, and the Court would be bound to compel the Speaker to sign the certificates of the members on the same principle that they would issue a peremptory mandamus to compel the Auditor to pay the member who has been made a cat's paw by the Gridiron clique, in order to carry their nefarious scheme into effect. Will the tax payers of the State feel like footing the bill for Goudy, Fuller & Co.? Are the people ready for the question?

THE CONFEDERACY ABROAD.

The avenue of hope for interference from abroad in behalf of the bogus Confederacy is forever closed. At least in that light Jeff. Davis views it. In his speech at Selma, Ala., he touched upon the foreign relations of the Confederacy, and said: "Self reliance and energy is now our only duty; we should not look to Europe for aid, for such is not to be expected now."

Everything points to the truth of the latter clause of the arch-traitor's definition of rebel duty. Mason has been withdrawn from London, and the British Consuls have been dismissed the Confederacy; the rebel rams have had the broad arrow placed upon them and are now lying inactively in Laird's docks instead of preying upon Federal commerce; Napoleon has virtually given the rebels the cold-shoulder, and everything abroad looks blank and cheerless for rebel prospects. They are now reduced to the short rations of self reliance and energy. They have hitherto fought desperately, buoyed up with the hope of obtaining recognition and material aid from England and France. This has been their stock in trade, and they are now bankrupt with no friendly act to carry them safely through and release them from their importunate creditors who will demand as terms of settlement the complete fulfilment of their bond. They must lay down their arms and return to their allegiance; and if "self-reliance and energy" are their last resources, the time draws near when they will betake themselves each to his sack-cloth and ashes, and make such amends as are possible for the cruel war they have provoked by their treason. Self reliance in a bad cause will avail little. They are leaning upon a broken reed.

☞ It is a common remark that the loyal states number twenty-two millions and the rebel states only eight millions. Why then is the rebellion not put down? How can eight Southerners contend successfully against twenty-two Northerners (?) is asked. But it is not true that twenty-two millions of people are earnestly trying to put down the rebellion, and that is just the reason the insurrection has not ere this been crushed. At least one-third of the twenty-two millions sympathize with the rebels, and render them every aid in their power. They discourage enlistments to fill up the army. They resist the draft, encourage desertion, and harbor deserters, cry down the currency, undermine public credit, embarrass the Government in every possible way, and discourage the common people by every art they can devise. If these seven millions of venomous Copperheads would cease their internal opposition to the Government and the prosecution of the war, the rebellion would soon be crushed. Eight millions of Confederates battling in front, and seven millions of Copperheads keeping up the fire-in-the-rear, necessarily prolong the contest, and increase the carnage. But in the end the Union cause will triumph. The fifteen millions of Unconditional Union people will prevail against the eight millions of rebels and their seven millions of Northern allies.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1863.

CASE OF GEN. MILROY.

The following is a copy of the conclusion of the President, enclosed upon the report of the Judge Advocate General on the case of Major General Milroy. It will be observed that they are substantially in accordance with our statement of their probable character, some days since.

In June last, a division was substantially lost, near Winchester, and at the time it was under General Milroy as immediate commander in the field, General Schenck as Department Commander of Baltimore, and General Halleck as Commander-in-Chief at Washington. General Milroy, as immediate commander, was put in arrest and subsequently a Court of Inquiry examined him, chiefly with reference to disobedience of orders, and reported the evidence. The foregoing is a synoptical statement of the evidence together with the Judge Advocate General's conclusion that the disaster when it came, was a surprise to all. It was very well known to Gens. Schenck and Milroy for some time before, that Gen. Halleck thought the division was in great danger of surprise at Winchester; that it was of no service commensurate with the risk it incurred, and that it ought to be withdrawn out. Although he more than once advised its withdrawal, he never positively ordered it. General Schenck on the contrary, believed the service of the force at Winchester was worth the hazard, and so did not positively order its withdrawal until it was so late that the enemy cut the wire and prevented the order from reaching Gen. Milroy. Gen. Milroy seems to have concurred with Gen. Schenck in the opinion that the force should be kept at Winchester, at least till the approach of danger, but he disobeyed no order upon the subject. Some question can be made as to whether some of Gen. Halleck's dispatches to Gen. Schenck should not have been construed to be orders to withdraw the forces, and obeyed accordingly, but no such question can be made against Gen. Milroy. In fact, the last orders he received was to be prepared to withdraw, but not to actually withdraw until further orders, which further orders never reached him. Serious blame is not necessarily due to every serious disaster, and I cannot say that in this case any of these officers are deserving of serious blame. No court martial is deemed necessary or proper in the case.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

Gen. Milroy having received twenty days leave of absence, started for his home in Indiana to-day, which he has not visited for twenty-seven months.

Rebellion and Slavery.

"The rebellion is to slavery what a [illegible] is to consumption—only its legitimate [illegible]. We cannot avoid the slavery question; we must either settle it, or it will settle us most effectually forever." This plain language is from the Nashville Union. It expresses not only the growing conviction of the whole people of the Free States, but of [illegible]

A PETER FUNK IN COURT.

A SECOND DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT!

A Shameless Prostitution of Judicial Functions.

The managers of the Wabash Goudy-Fuller Railway swindle are exhibiting their inventive genius in their efforts to get their bogus act of incorporation before the Supreme Court. Not only by a *mandamus* in two cases have they attempted to invoke the highest judicial authority of the State, in aid of their schemes of robbery, plunder and fraud, but they have attempted the extraordinary performance of imposing upon the Supreme Court a fictitious suit, in which the swindling company represents both sides. The infamous character of such a proceeding is only equaled by the audacity of the men who would dare to trifle in that manner with our highest court of justice. We refer to a suit made up for the decision of the Court of Common Pleas at Cairo, entitled the "Wabash Railway Company vs. Samuel Guthrie," and in which a Judge by the name of Mulkey, has given to the public the argument of the swindlers in support of their fraudulent charter. Every line and every sentence of this opinion, as well as the locality in which the suit was brought, shows plainly its character. The "local habitation" of the would-be Corporation, is in Chicago, and if it had any legal corporate existence, it would be in Chicago, and the courts here would have jurisdiction in such a case as has been got up for the occasion. The pretence that this swindling concern had proceeded in a regular course of business, to the extent of giving its "promissory notes," as the opinion sets out, is too transparent to deceive any one. But why not bring the question up at home, instead of going to the extreme end of the State and out of the way of public observation? It is because the managers would not dare to institute such a fraudulent and scandalous proceeding in any tribunal in this State which had the least respect for itself, or the least claim to the respect of the public. No Judge could have failed, in such a case, to know that his court was being used for a base and fraudulent purpose, and the parties attempting thus to use it, should have been driven with disgrace from the portals of justice, which they had attempted to pollute.

It appears by the "opinion," so called, of "Mulkey J.," that this bogus railway company sued one Samuel Guthrie, who is the Peter Funk, brought into court to enable the case to be made out. Funk plays his part well, and pleads that there is no such corporation as the "Wabash Railway Company," and as there is no law in the statute book and no such law in the office of the Secretary of State, in order to prove such a law, this learned "Mulkey J." admits "*a copy of the enrolled bill, duly certified by the speakers of the respective Houses and the Secretary of the Senate, together with certified copies of the journals of the General Assembly,*" &c. We profess to no legal knowledge, but the idea of thus proving the existence of a law not appearing in the statutes, by a certified enrolled bill, with no signature of the Governor, with no certificate of the Secretary of State that it is a law, must strike the commonest apprehension as utterly at variance with all common sense and all laws of evidence, and a decision that a law was thus proved would disgrace the most ignorant Justice of the Peace in the State. But we cannot go through in this article with the reasoning of this "Mulkey J.," in relation to the effect of the prorogation of the Legislature by the Governor, and the extraordinary manner in which he attempts to get rid of the great and notorious fact that the Legislature was out of existence, in law and in fact, after the 11th day of June last. We may refer to it again, but we have now said enough to put our people on their guard as to the unheard-of proceedings the Wabash-Goudy-Fuller swindlers are taking to foist upon our city a fraudulent and infamous bill, which will inflict a public and private injury which cannot be measured.

LETTER FROM GEN. CARL SCHURZ.

The Duty of Union Men.

The following eloquent and patriotic letter has been received from Gen. Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin, who is now commanding a division in the vicinity of Chattanooga. We bespeak for it an attentive perusal:

IN THE FIELD, Oct. 15th, 1863.

Horace Rublee, Esq., Chairman Union State Committee:

DEAR SIR: It took your letter of Sept. 20th a long time to reach me. It will be needless to explain why I cannot at present accept your kind invitation to address the people of Wisconsin in behalf of the Union cause. It is equally needless to assure you of my sincere sympathies.

It would be difficult for me to describe the impression which the political struggles you are engaged in at home make upon my mind. Having witnessed the heroic self-sacrifice of so many thousands of noble and devoted men for the great cause of the regeneration of their country, having felt the awful solemnity of the battle field on which two civilizations are struggling with each other, and on which the existence of the great representative Republic of the age is trembling in the scale, I can hardly conceive how there can be men, nursed up by the benign influences of liberty and a just and enlightened social organization, who would dare to raise their sacrilegious hands against the benefactor to whom they owe so much. The deplorable infatuation of the Southern rebel we can comprehend; his education, his habits of life, his supposed interests may have perverted his heart and blinded his judgment. But how shall we account for the Northern sympathizer, who in spite of the thousand moral and material ties which bind him to his country, builds his hopes upon his country's misfortunes—how can we account for him unless upon the theory of total depravity? Fortunately it cannot be that many people follow such a course with plan and system—for parricide can never be a popular crime, from whatever motives it may spring and whatever guise it may assume.

And yet we see some people fall with easy credulity into the trap of their sophistries and misrepresentations. How can this happen? How is it possible that in the face of the grand developments of our days, the contemptible cant of party should be used with effect? That people should permit themselves to be led astray by paltry issues, by imaginary grievances, by petty passions and little jealousies, while the Republic is going through the terrible travail of her second birth? Is it so difficult to understand, that, if we desire to be successful in a struggle, we must not fetter the hands and clog the feet of those who wield the sword for us? How can a sane man be made to believe, that, if he desires the restoration of the Union, he must make peace with those who most emphatically declare, that they will neither offer nor accept any peace, except upon condition of the permanent dissolution of the Union? Is it not strange to find in this nineteenth century people who insist upon making themselves contemptible, as well as ridiculous, by attempting to preserve slavery, while slavery insists upon abolishing itself?

If the credulous victims of the Northern traitors but knew how they will appear in the history of our days, as it will be read by posterity, they would stop and consider before disgracing the names they will have to bequeath to their children.

I must confess I have not kept the run of local politics for the last two years, and am but imperfectly acquainted with its incidents. It may be that many things are not as they ought to be. But one thing I do know—whatever disappointments and heartburnings may exist, there is no sacrifice of personal feeling, which a true patriot will not be happy to make for a cause as great as that in which we are engaged. In these days the sacrifice of a single human life is considered a little thing. How infinitely smaller is the sacrifice of a personal preference, a prejudice, or a difference of opinion on matters of secondary importance!

The course every true patriot has to follow is plain and clear. In a crisis, in which our all is at stake, he who wants to support a cause, must support its agents and representatives. You may endeavor to fire the zeal and quicken the energy of those who are to act for you, but no well meaning man will attempt to hamper and baffle their efforts by factious opposition or ill timed experiments.

Firmly trusting that the people of Wisconsin will show themselves faithful to the great principles which they have so nobly upheld in many a struggle, I remain,

Very truly yours, C. SCHURZ.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

A good many jokes were cracked at Vallandigham among the crowd waiting for election news at Columbus, Ohio. The following was gravely read aloud as a dispatch from him:

"WINDSOR, C. W., Oct 13, 1863.

"Hon Geo E Pugh—*Sir:* You needn't mind raising that 200,000 army just now. I've concluded not to go over just yet.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM."

—The largest locomotive in the United States, if not in the world, has just been built for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. It has twelve driving wheels, and weighs more than one hundred thousand pounds.

—A chap down in Connecticut, after the passage of the Conscription act, got married to evade the draft. He now says if he can get a divorce he will enlist, as, if he must fight, he would rather do so for his country.

—Rev. Charles Beecher has resigned the pastorate of the Georgetown (Mass.) Church.

—There is a project on foot in New York to erect a monument to Robert Fulton in Trinity Church yard.

—Col. Gowan, who has won so honest a fame by his successful execution of the great enterprise of clearing the harbor of Sebastopol of the sunken war vessels, has been in Paris, on his return from St. Petersburg. A deposit has been discovered in Russia of similar formation to that of the oil producing region of Pennsylvania, and other parts of America. Col Gowan has obtained a concession from the Russian Government of a tract of 60,000 acres, upon which he is to carry on his operations. He is on his way to America to obtain the necessary machinery, and will [illegible]

FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Our Situation—The Rebel Situation—What a Deserter Says—Departure of Rebels for Mobile—Pontoon bridge across the Tennessee—The Record of the 1st Wisconsin Infantry—Removal of Gen. Rosecrans—Return of the Rebel Cavalry—Gen. Thomas—Rumors—Occupation of Rome—An Unfortunate Error—Arrest of a Rebel Picket, etc., etc.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 20, 1863.

I do not know that I should regret I can announce no change in our situation. For humanity's sake I could wish that it might always remain as it is. That the rebellion might speedily be brought to a satisfactory conclusion, I desire that the campaign in this region should be vigorously prosecuted. What is proposed to be accomplished I do not know, but the fact is patent that just here, and just now, we are really doing nothing except consuming rations, and there is no immediate prospect of a change, unless Bragg shall see fit to attack us, or attempt to flank us. We are secure against attack, and, I trust, flank movements. There is difficulty in obtaining supplies, which can only be remedied by rebuilding the railroad between this point and Bridgeport. Before this can be done, two very important bridges must be constructed, one at Bridgeport across the Tennessee, and the other across Running Water. These will be works of great difficulty, since the enemy hold the intervening country. I have heard that they have erected batteries opposite Bridgeport, which annoy our workmen employed on the former structures. Until both are finished we are forced to rely upon a wagon road across Waldron's Ridge, sixty miles long, over which not half a load of supplies is the ordinary wagon load.

THE REBEL SITUATION.

This morning two deserters arrived in our lines from Longstreet's corps. They had come to their picket stations to bring the sentries their rations, and taking advantage of the darkness and the friendliness between pickets, slipped down the bank of Chattanooga Creek, plunged boldly in, and before the rebels recovered from their astonishment, swam over to our side, where they were arrested and taken to the rear. They are not remarkable for their intelligence, and do not seem to have a very clear idea of the rebel situation, but some facts were learned which were interesting. The rebels, you will remember, occupy the valley between Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and through this valley winds Chattanooga Creek. During the late heavy rains this creek has risen so much that in the lower portions of the valley it has overflowed its banks, and the lowland became submerged, forcing the enemy to fall back to the ridges. The embankments and bridges, which they were at so much pains to construct, and which they relied upon to keep us at bay, should we be inclined to make a sortie, were swept away, and a portion of the army separated from the main command by the heavy volume of water. These deserters say that had we known this, it would have been an easy matter to have captured several divisions. A portion of the rebel forces engaged at Chickamauga have been withdrawn for the protection of Mobile, which they affect to believe is seriously threatened by the Federals from Grant's army. Two divisions of Longstreet's corps are among those thus sent away, and their place is supplied by more troops from Richmond and a division from Mississippi. The enemy number 70,000, so the deserters say, and this is constantly increased by new arrivals. They do not contemplate attack, have no hopes of taking Chattanooga, and base all their expectations of success in the present campaign upon their alleged ability to flank us. To this end they have constructed a pontoon bridge five miles south of us, on the farther side of Lookout, with which they will shortly cross the river and throw such a force upon our right flank, that Gen. Rosecrans will be compelled to recross and take position on Waldron's Ridge to avoid the loss of his army. Thus they hope to repossess Chattanooga without serious loss to the Confederate army. This is the substance of the story told us, and as it is corroborated by known facts already in our possession, there is an air of probability about it.

THE 1ST WISCONSIN INFANTRY.

In the recent engagements, this regiment, the first sent into the field from our sister State of Wisconsin, suffered terribly. Out of 276 men with which it went into the field, 187 were killed, wounded and missing. There are now but 106 men in the regiment bearing arms. Gen. Starkweather commands the brigade. The entire loss of his brigade of four regiments and a battery was 614 men. The per centage of loss at Perryville was 65 per cent, and at Chickamauga a fraction over 49 per cent. They lost four guns of the battery (the 4th Indiana) on Saturday morning, and on Sunday came off the field with one more gun than they took in. The regiment was first in the three months service, and was mustered into the three years' service with 960 men, rank and file. I doubt if there is a regiment in the service that can show a more glorious record than this.

GEN. ROSECRANS' REMOVAL.

To day we have first learned of the removal of Gen. Rosecrans. To say that the army do not regret the necessity which has compelled the War Department to resort to this step would not be telling the truth. They do deeply regret it. Gen. Rosecrans is personally exceedingly popular, and he has commanded them so long and so successfully up to the battle of Chickamauga that his departure is like severing family ties. It is said that Gen. Grant is to command the Department, with headquarters at Louisville. I think the troops will speedily become reconciled to the change, and fight as bravely under the new as under the old commander. Some such step was necessary to reconcile the conflicting claims of rank. Hooker and Burnside were each superior in rank to Rosecrans, and, while they would not probably object to take part in any one engagement and receive their orders from him, would decline to place themselves absolutely under the command of an inferior officer. The campaign from this point promises to be of extraordinary interest, and the Government has done excellently well in placing the hero of Vicksburg in charge of it.

Gen. Rosecrans left this morning, in obedience to orders, for Cincinnati, first issuing his farewell address to the army. It is not yet published, and I cannot yet send it to you.

RETURNED.

It is said that Wheeler has succeeded in bringing back the bulk of his command in safety across the Tennessee river. He signally failed in his attempt to destroy our line of communication. Beyond the capture of Shelbyville, the destruction of a bridge or two on the Nashville Railroad, and the burning of a wagon train, he has accomplished little, certainly not enough to compensate him for his loss in men and material.

GEN. THOMAS.

Gen. Rosecrans' mantle has fallen upon a most worthy successor. Gen. Thomas is idolized by this army. His gallant conduct at Chickamauga, his soldierly qualities, his simplicity, and his entire devotion to the cause for which he is so bravely fighting, causes the soldiers' heart to swell with admiration. They call him "Old Safety."

RUMORS.

Camps are prolific of rumors. There are reports from various sources which I have no means of verifying, and I give them as I received them.

First, the rumor is that Burnside is in possession of Rome. This is considered doubtful. Burnside is needed to protect our left and hold East Tennessee. If any portion of his force is there, it is his cavalry on a raid to cut the rebel communications. It is more likely, if there is any foundation whatever for the rumor, that Sherman's cavalry now approaching by way of Decatur, is the force in Rome. Of course nothing like a permanent occupation of that position can be contemplated at present, unless Sherman's army is moving upon Bragg's left in that direction. A very few days will determine the correctness of the rumor.

Another rumor is that Mitchel is scouting east of the river, and that his advance encountered Sherman's advance, and that quite a spirited engagement followed, which resulted in several killed and wounded, before the mistake was discovered.

Another report is that Meade has whipped Lee on the Potomac. You at the North, of course, know whether this report is true. Our authority for the statement is what was told one of our pickets on the right last night. A rebel picket came within twenty feet of our pickets, and whistled "Yankee Doodle" for our delectation, and then shouted "Meade has whipped Lee like h—l in Virginia." Immediately after he had given this intelligence, a rebel officer and three men came down where he was stationed and marched him off under arrest.

AFRICAN REGIMENTS.

Gen. Rosecrans has recently ordered two of the negro regiments recently enlisted in Tennessee, to this point, to assist in the construction of additional fortifications. It will be a welcome relief to the depleted regiments. The prejudice against the employment of negro soldiers is almost entirely gone. A few blatant copperheads object to "niggers" bearing arms, but they are being rapidly thinned out. The weather is excellent, and the health of the army all that could be desired. BOD.

Hints to the Friends of Soldiers.

[From the Nashville Union.]

OFFICERS' HOSPITAL, NASHVILLE, October 21, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—As the time is fast approaching when the friends of our brave soldiers will begin to think of sending their Christmas presents, in the form of edibles, I would like to make a few suggestions, which can be taken for what they are worth.

It is a fact not generally known, that three-fourths of the articles prepared, boxed up and forwarded to the soldiers, reach their destination in such a condition as renders them entirely worthless. Having witnessed the opening of hundreds of these boxes, I am prepared to speak from a personal knowledge of the facts. The contents usually comprise the following: Preserved and canned fruits, jellies, pies, cakes, confections, nuts, sausage and dried beef; to which is often added a roasted fowl. The jars of fruits and jellies are generally broken, and the contents spread throughout the box. The pies are mouldy, the cakes stale, and the roast fowls in a state of decomposition. The object of the generosity is defeated, and the soldier disappointed. As I profess to know something of the wants of the soldier, I will simply state what I think would be most acceptable to any or all of Uncle Sam's boys.

Procure a strong box large enough to contain one gallon of home made pickles—not the small, hard, acid-eaten articles found on sale in the stores—but the old fashioned cucumber pickle, six or eight inches in length, and swimming in pure cider vinegar, a one gallon jar of sour kraut, [illegible] dried beef tongue, [illegible] or three pounds [illegible] one pound good [illegible] cigars. To these might be added a good book and a few illustrated newspapers, and my word for it, the articles will not only reach the soldier in good order, but will give him greater satisfaction than any confectionery, [illegible] of sweet meats that could be sent him.

I would like to see the substance of this note published in all the newspapers, as I believe it would be endorsed by nine tenths of the army. W. T. P.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Escape of the Rebels—Reply of the President to the Radicals—Missouri Politics—Militia Abolitionized—Gen. W. K. Strong—Curious Items of [illegible]—Kidnappers, etc., etc.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

ST. LOUIS, Oct 26, 1863.

We are enjoying another breathing spell, free from the vexation of a rebel invasion. Shelby has made good his escape, in spite of the active pursuit kept up by General Ewing, as far as Carthage. The rebels left the State very nearly as strong as they entered, making up their losses by recruits from roving guerrillas in the southwest. Part of the gang got off through the Ozark Mountain region, but the principal number, including Shelby and Coffee, left the State by nearly the same route south of the Osage River, that they followed when advancing northward. The affair has ceased to be talked about, and we shall have rest from rebels for awhile, until the November election is over and the Legislature re-assembles.

The publication of the response of President Lincoln to the Radical delegation from Missouri and Kansas has not given the copperheads the abundance of pleasure they anticipated. It was expected the President's answer would completely annihilate the Radicals, whereas, Mr. Lincoln draws it mild on the main question, and proceeds to belabor men of straw raised by himself. Certainly the recognition of a Union sentiment which is favorable to the continuance of slavery, is not a very great comfort for the copperheads, coupled with the memory of the President's personal and official radicalism. The Radicals are not wholly disappointed in the result of the mission, and are far from discouraged. Their cause has been brought before the nation, and will soon become a leading question, just as much as the sufferings of bleeding Kansas were in the days of Border Ruffians. The point which outsiders will do well to watch, is this, that the appointees of Mr. Lincoln, military and civil, in Missouri, are exerting themselves to send from this State two Conservatives to the United States Senate, who will undoubtedly, if elected, join the opposition against the radical war measures of the Government, thereby using the patronage of the Government to elect men who will assist to hamper it.

Next week the State election takes place, and the rival parties are marshalling their forces for the fray with considerable energy. The contest is a straight out fight between the Radicals and Conservatives with the probabilities in favor of the latter. The election promises to be spirited. The Radicals have organizations in every Congressional District, and in a majority of counties are running local candidates. Owing to the bushwhacking, no regular canvass by stump speakers is possible, but the Radical papers of the interior are doing good service in the cause, in spite of General Orders No. 120, and petty military officers, who assume that issue to mean more than it really does. There are several vacancies in the Legislature to be filled, and as Senatorial votes are deemed valuable, there will be a strong fight on both sides.

The militia are rapidly becoming radical in spite of the conservative officers appointed by Gov. Gamble. A good story is told of a regiment sent in pursuit of Shelby, under one of the Governor's Brigadiers. The story was that the militia actually shouted for Jim Lane, and dared to say that if they were under Lane they would catch the guerrillas instead of playing bo-peep with them. This language incensed the State Brigadier so much that with his own hands he endeavored to arrest the soldier who spoke these words. His companions rallied and rescued him, and the matter was soon blown over in order to save it from publicity. Murder will out, however, and so did this event. The members of the State militia having eyes to see and ears to hear, the same as other men, have beheld the effect of the pro-slavery policy on the State, and very naturally, as well rationally, they have become Abolitionists.

Gen. Blunt has been removed from his command by order of Gen. Schofield, and ordered to report to Fort Leavenworth. Gen. John McNeil, who shot the ten rebels at Palmyra, in retaliation for the abduction of a venerable Union man, has been appointed Blunt's successor. The wonder is that Schofield has not removed Blunt before, and a suggestion has been thrown out, that he didn't dare to remove him, pending the question of his own decapitation at Washington. Between Blunt and Schofield there is no sympathy, and an old feud relating to the battle of Prairie Grove is still rankling in the breasts of both. It is stated, on good authority, that Blunt has disobeyed many of Schofield's orders lately, and that a Court of Inquiry will probably be had to ascertain and report the whole facts.

The political fusion between the Claybanks and copperheads is progressing swimmingly, but it will certainly swell the Radical vote. Many of the copperheads who are here, open in their avowals of sympathy with the South, are hostile to the Claybank leaders, and will either stay at home or cast Radical votes for revenge. Many Claybanks, on the other side, who have been deceived heretofore as to the true character of their associates, will now cast aside that mongrel party and sustain the Radicals. The *Republican*, however, is sanguine enough to claim St. Louis county by 5,000 majority, which is on a par with Sam Medary claiming 40,000 majority in Ohio for Vallandigham on the home vote. A few days more will settle the question.

Among the papers captured with Jeff. Thompson was an account of his disbursement of the $56,000 seized in the Branch of the State Bank at Charleston, in Mississippi county. Jeff. spent it all for the Confederacy. The curious will find in the monthly statements of the State Bank, published for many months, a credit among the assets of this $56,000 deposited in Memphis. It was stated and believed by the rebels that Jeff. did deposit the money to the credit of the Missouri State Bank in Memphis. But he now acknowledges the corn, and says it was expended to keep his army of ragamuffins on a war footing.

The TRIBUNE's vigorous denunciation of the infernal traffic which has sprung up, of carrying negroes into slavery from the free soil of Indiana and Illinois, finds a warm response from the heart of every unconditional Union man here. This traffic is the last resort of the pro slavery men to give a value to their negroes. Without it negro property would be worthless and slaveholders would let their black chattels go free without a murmur. Gov. Yates and Gov. Morton should both attend to the matter, which is a gross violation of the laws of Illinois and Indiana, forbidding white persons from introducing free negroes into the State. The copperheads in Southern Illinois, who were so rabid on the subject of contrabands from the south being brought into the State, should be taught that there is law against kidnapping as well as introducing free negroes.

Brig. Gen. W. K. Strong, who was lately in command of this district, has resigned his commission on account of pressing private business, which has been neglected for two years. The General is and always will be an odd character, admired and laughed at in the same breath. His convictions are all in favor of exterminating slavery as the cause of the war.

Considerable fun is being made over Gen. Frank P. Blair, Jr's order for liquors which were sent to Vicksburg and afterwards seized by the Treasury Department. The invoice was for Gen. Blair and his staff, and footed up $8,651, at St. Louis prices, with defective figuring in favor of the invoice at that. The inference sought to be conveyed is that the order was a speculation, and the brandies, wines and cigars would have netted a profit of $25,000 if sold in Vicksburg.

A little more than a year ago one thousand guerrillas led by Col. Poindexter were devastating portions of North Missouri. Their course was marked by blood and burnings everywhere—yet this Poindexter has actually been turned over to the civil authorities and released on bail. He is now at large, instead of being tried by a military court, and hanged as he deserved to be. The whole affair is a broad farce, and furnishes one of the many reasons why guerillas seem to exist in Missouri when all hope of success is gone.

No steamboats have been burned recently, though there are plenty of rebels ready and willing to run the ordinary risks of detection to cripple the commerce of the West.

It is stated that the President has backed down from his recent order to enlist negroes irrespective of their status as slaves of loyal or disloyal persons, Kentucky has been exempted from the order, and Missouri will probably be included in the exemption.

Snow fell here on Thursday, and remains visible until to-day.

The Opera in Milan.

This season is considered a poor one by the Milanese musical connoisseurs. La Scala is open three or four nights a week, but the audiences are poor enough to daunt even the dauntless Maretzek, were he the impressario. Lafon, the tragic *prima donna*, is past her prime, but another singer of great merit is heard in Maria Pabulari, an English woman, formerly a Miss Croft. A new opera—"Il Vecchiotto della Montagna"—has been produced with but moderate success, though the music (by Maestro Antonio Cagnoni,) is replete with the most brilliant and striking melodies. The libretto is odd enough, the principal character (the tenor) being represented as falling in love with the soprano, solely under the influence of hasheesh. A ballet has also been produced, called the "Whites and Blacks," (Bianchi e Negri,) founded on "Uncle Tom's Cabin," but very vague and misty as to plot. It, however, gives a lively idea of the savageness of slave-drivers, who wear a dress like a Spanish muleteer, with scarlet Scotch plaids flung over their shoulders. In the final scene all the plantation hands appear in white cravats, blue tail coats, and knee-breeches, but retaining the most sable of corked faces; and thus elegantly attired, they trip on the light fantastic toe with numerous white girls in pink dresses, thus showing a tendency to amalgamation which would be very harrowing to the feelings of any Southern fire-eater who might visit La Scala.

ABOLITIONIST.—The following definition of the term "Abolitionist" is reproduced from the Southern Literary Messenger, a Richmond publication: "An Abolitionist is any man who does not love slavery for its own sake as a divine institution, who does not worship it as the corner stone of civil liberty, who does not adore it as the only possible social condition on which a permanent republican government can be erected, and who does not in his heart desire to see it extended and perpetuated over the whole earth, as a means of human reformation second in dignity, importance and sacredness alone to the Christian religion. [illegible]

GEN. ROSECRANS AT CINCINNATI.

Brilliant Reception and Speeches of the General.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 27th.]

About 10 o'clock the spires and the buildings of the Queen City begin to appear in the distance and as the mouth of Millcreek is passed by, a salute was fired on board as a signal to the citizens of the near arrival of the General. Then another and another is fired until all the ammunition is expended, and in response the guns on the city wharf kept sending back their answers, until the boat nears the landing and preparations are made for going on shore. The spectacle from the hurricane roof was very interesting. From the roof of almost every building was floating the stars and stripes, while the higher end of the wharf was covered with the immense crowd who had assembled to welcome the hero home. The largeness of the demonstration was the more significant because no especial effort had been made to assemble the people together.

A simple announcement that he would arrive had been followed by a meeting of a few merchants to make preparations for receiving him in a suitable manner. The people, too, had determined to receive him, and they did so in a manner which shows how deeply and how firmly Rosecrans has fixed his name in the minds and the hearts of the people at large. The demonstration was as spontaneous as it was large and imposing, and as such was a fitting meed of approval to offer to one who has done his duty to his country so nobly, so truly, and so well.

The committee of reception, consisting of Hon Benjamin Eggleston, (chairman,) John W. Hartwell, N. W. Thomas, Geo. F. Davis, A. D. Bullock, accompanied by Judge Storer, A. C. Sands, Gen. J. H. Bates, and Colonels Jones, Bolander, and Fisher, waited on Gen. Rosecrans on the boat, and soon after escorted him to the carriage in waiting. As the General stepped from the boat the band struck up "Hail to the Chief," which, however, was drowned in the gladsome shouts of the thousands assembled on the landing. The greeting was certainly as enthusiastic as any men could well wish for. "Glad to see you again, Rosey," "Go in, Rosey," were heard on every side. The General passed along uncovered, bowing his acknowledgments right and left.

The procession, as it moved up Broadway, was in the following order: The Police force under Chief James L. Ruffin, with band, preceded the carriage drawn by four white horses, in which were seated Gen. Rosecrans, his brother, Bishop Rosecrans, Judge Bellamy Storer, and A. D. Bullock, Esq. Then followed six other carriages occupied by the Committee of Reception and the following named members of the General's staff: Brig. Gen. Whipple, A. A. G., Major Frank S. Bond, and Capt. Thomas, A. D. C. After these came private carriages, and the multitude on foot. The route was up Broadway to Fourth, down Fourth to Race, down Race to third, along Third to the Burnet House. Thousands of citizens lined the streets through which the procession passed.

As the procession made its way slowly through the immense throng on Third street, the scene was an interesting one. There was such a waving of hats and handkerchiefs and flags, and such deafening but gladsome cheers, as is due only to one who has done his country a great service. The General passed to the balcony by the Vine street entrance, where the formal reception took place.

When the cheering had somewhat died away he addressed the people substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I cannot forbear to thank you most heartily for this manifestation of your sympathy, of your respect and of your regard for my public services. While I accept the expression of your kind feelings as an evidence of your private regard for one of your own fellow citizens, I cannot forget that the great heart of this people does not come up here for a private purpose, nor are the motives those of private friendship. I cannot but recollect the fact that the people of this country have been carrying on a struggle for their national life against a gigantic revolution, the object of which is to destroy their nation and wipe out their government—a government which no man, not even the revolutionist, has yet denied to be the best on the globe. [Cheers.] I see that you have been watching with the deepest interest the contest with treason which has imperiled the Government. And I say to you, that while my heart beats with yours for the preservation of the Government under which we live, and under which we hope to die, I must remember my duty to that Government. I must remember also, that you have some doubt why the Government sent me here. Let us ever bear in mind, my friends, that it is our duty to yield ready and perfect obedience to our Government at all times, and grant it the privilege of issuing orders for which we must presume it has good reasons until we know the contrary. [Cheers.] Therefore I hope there is no disposition among you to question the Government. I do not say to you to stifle your feelings, but to wait for further light. To prevent any misunderstanding I will state here, that since the battle of Chickamauga the President has written me personally to express his satisfaction at what was done. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

Some very kind friends, excellent friends of mine, of the cities of New York and Washington, seem to be posted up in regard to my health. [Laughter.] The Army of the Cumberland thinks differently. It thinks I am well enough; so do I myself. [Laughter and cheers.] One of my New York friends has published to the world that Gens. McCook and Crittenden have conspired against me. Now, I have the assurance from them to day, that they regret the use of their names in any such dishonorable connection. [Cheers.] As to the quantity of opium I have taken you will have to excuse me—I refer you to my druggist. [Laughter.]

I arrived here one year ago, with orders to report from Cincinnati to the Adjutant General. I have some orders now in my pocket that I then had. [Cheers.] Now, friends and fellow-citizens, I presume the Government does not intend to attack the character of her public officers; and I presume that the Government is not responsible for these attacks upon me which were made so prominent in some of the public journals, of Washington and New York, which were copied into the papers of this city. [Cheers.] I presume that our Government would not make such charges. Whatever it does I am willing to have done. I have nothing further to say than this: that if anything gives me hope for the future of our country, it is the noble and self-sacrificing spirit manifested by the people, who, in spite of the weariness of war—of the loss of friends and relatives, of children, fathers and brothers, and all that war entails—are devoted and unyielding. They are still convinced that if there is any hope for this country in the future, it is in the unity and preservation of our Government. [Cheers.] *It is for that I live, and for that I expect to die.* [Long and continued applause.]

As the General retired there was a rush made for the balcony, and all who could do so sought a grasp of his hand, which was usually accompanied by an ejaculation of "God bless you," or "glad to see you, General," or more familiarly, "Rosey, you're our man." Slowly the crowd dispersed, each man evidently well pleased with what he had heard, and with his faith in the patriotism and military ability of the distinguished officer unshaken.

GEN. ROSECRANS BEFORE THE MERCHANTS.

At half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon General Rosecrans was introduced to the merchants at their Chamber by the President of the Exchange, George F. Davis, as follows:

Gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce—ROSECRANS.

Gen. Rosecrans.—Your President is short, but to the point, if there were any point in it. [Great laughter.]

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce:

I don't know what I should say to take up your valuable time, except to thank you and the people of Cincinnati for the cordial reception given me this morning. As I said at the Burnet House, I do not accept the gratifying expression as made to me personally, but as a tribute to the great idea which I represent and the glorious cause which is dear to every patriot. I have but endeavored to do my duty to that cause in which you and I are equally interested. [Applause.] The cause and Constitution of our Government, State and National, and of our army and people, contrast most strikingly with the indifference to order, and recklessness to law, on the part of the enemy, that I have been called upon to witness. The people of the South, whom we have always credited with certain good qualities, seem to have been seriously depraved by the war. Our experience is that the effects of the rebellion have been to break up the high-toned character of the Southern people, in respect to honor and truthfulness. I have found them untruthful and unscrupulous. They take property recklessly and without law. They go to a planter and take his herds of horses and cattle at their value in gold, and pay in their currency. The whole country presents a dull, blighted appearance, and everywhere we behold only desolation. They are strongly impressed with the fact that their prosperity is not only gone, but even their business is giving way, drying up. One of their Confederate Colonels, in conversation with one of my staff, said, "You are prospering in the war—we are not. Your business is going on as usual. You are making money. But we see no chance of giving up the war—at least we cannot give it up so." [Laughter.]

And when I see such manifestations of earnestness in the cause, and look on such voices as you lately gave, [loud applause,] I feel as if we are not to give it up so, either. [Laughter and applause.]

Now, I don't know what more I can say, because I don't know that I feel more earnestly than you do, in reference to the great interests at stake. But I will say that there is no hope for our children, no hope for ourselves, but to maintain our Government exactly as it was—or if not as it was, the next thing to it, or if we can't have that, we will have but one nation any how. [Great applause.]

I have been where I could see and hear from the enemy. My hearing what was to hear, and seeing what was to be seen, has given me opportunities for judging of the Southern condition, that all have not possessed. I will tell you one thing more, and that in reference to the opinions of those who think the war might have been avoided, and that some peace might have been procured before now, if we had taken a different course. But I tell you that the only way in which we can procure any peace is by throttling the enemy of the South. [Applause.] Converse with a rebel and he will tell you frankly that he is sorry that the war was begun. They will tell you, as their General Adams said, "I notice that the extreme men who brought on the war are not fighting its battles." The planters and the people on the border have only acted with reference to the protection of their property. [illegible]

tightening the cords around them, to get them so broken that the conservative people of the South can help themselves. This they will not attempt until we throttle the military power. Then they will turn to the leaders and say, "we have had enough of this and will give it up." Accordingly, I see no hope except in prudently and steadily crowding upon them as we have been doing, and the termination of the struggle at last will be in accordance with the great interests of our country and the world. [Applause.] I had hoped within a year we should have accomplished the reduction of the rebellion. I will say in conclusion that, had we received the [illegible] eight weeks ago that we ought to have had, we would have broken the back of the rebellion before now.

IOWA AND THE NEW CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Proclamation of Gov. Kirkwood—Iowa's Quota 8,910—Instructions from the Provost Marshal General.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF IOWA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Oct. 26, 1863.

The President of the United States has called on this State for her quota of 300,000 men to fill the ranks of our veteran regiments, and has appealed to me and to the people of this patriotic State to see that the men are promptly furnished, as volunteers, before the 5th day of January next. A draft will be made on that day to make up any deficiency.

I am informed by the Provost Marshal General that the quota of the State of Iowa under this call is 8,910. I shall endeavor to have proper credit given for volunteers raised during last quarter and those now raised for the 9th cavalry and the 4th battery.

The recruiting officers for the different counties will soon be announced by the Provost Marshal General's Department.

The inducements to the recruits are set forth in the different orders, &c., which will be herewith published. In addition to these the recruit for an old regiment will serve under officers of experience, in camp and field, who know what is needed by the men, and how, promptly, to obtain it, and thus make the men comfortable.

Besides all this, the recruit will have the satisfaction and honor of belonging to a regiment which has earned a reputation—a regiment that has pride in its history, in maintaining the honor of the State, and has the confidence of superiors. He will be associated with men who have learned to repose confidence in themselves, and who will quickly impart the same confidence to their new associates.

The new recruit will have the privilege of selecting the regiment which he will join, and by the time the terms of service of some of the regiments expire, in 1864, will have become educated in his duties and have a chance for promotion.

I hope the men of Iowa will promptly meet this call. Our State has hitherto always been in advance of all calls made upon her. Shall she still keep in the advance? Shall we cheer the hearts and strengthen the hands of our brave boys in the field, by filling the ranks of the gallant regiments which have been fighting for their country and the flag of the Union? Let us give to the United States all the assistance in our power to aid them in their efforts. Let counties, towns and individuals vie in their efforts to meet the demands of the General Government. Let us all work for this end. Let us give freely of our time and means to promptly fill our quota.

My term of service as Governor of this State will soon expire, and it would be to me a source of profound gratification if the State should meet promptly this, as it has met every other call during my term of office.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD, Governor of Iowa.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

Governor Kirkwood publishes, in this connection, instructions from the Provost Marshal General, at Washington, including the general circular to Provost Marshals which we published on Monday, and the following:

[Telegraph.]

To His Excellency, S. J. Kirkwood, Governor of Iowa, Iowa City:

Your quota of three hundred thousand (300,000) volunteers called for by the President, based on enrollment of the first class, is eight thousand nine hundred and ten (8,910). This is exclusive of any deficiencies you may have on present draft or former calls. And these will be considered only in case another draft is necessary in January. Letter by mail.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1863.

[Telegraph.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, 1863.

To Governor Kirkwood, Iowa City:

New regiments will not be received under the President's last call for volunteers; only recruits for old regiments are contemplated. The bounties in such are four hundred and two [402] dollars for old soldiers, or three hundred and two [302] dollars for raw recruits.

JAS. B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

A Reverend Woman Whipper.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* contains the following:

"Considerable feeling has been excited in the town of Georgia by some developments in the case of a Rev. Mr. Barnard, who has been supplying the pulpit of the Congregational Church there for a year past, who proves, it is alleged, to have been in the practice of brutally kicking and whipping his young wife. As reported to us, some eighteen distinct whippings were charged against him within the year, coupled with stopping his wife's letters to her friends, locking up her clothes so that she could not leave the house, and other unmarital and unmanly treatment. This became a matter of such notoriety that the reverend woman whipper was given, by some of the young men of the town, the alternative of leaving the place, or of having a conveyance furnished him from the nearest rail fence. His case was recently brought before the Association of Franklin county, before which, as we understand, he asserted his right, as the patriarchal head of the family, to whip his wife, but he expressed penitence for the extent to which he had exercised it. We are informed that the association found him guilty of the offences charged, and recommended him to abate the scandal on the cause of religion by abandoning not only his 'patriarchal' practices, but also the pulpit which he disgraced."

GARIBALDI TO THE MEXICANS, ON NAPOLEON III.—The Italian General has addressed the following letter to the Patriot Club of Mexico, which we find in *La Bandera*:

CAPRERA, May 20, 1863.

To the Patriotic Club of the Federal District of the Mexican Republic:

GENTLEMEN—I accept with pride the honorary presidency of your patriotic society, and would that my arm could join yours in the defence of your country and the threatening of its liberty, which covers with shame the generous French nation which, having begun the progressive course of Europe, has now converted itself into a blind instrument in the hands of a tyrant, an usurper, a perjurer, who has changed the glorious flag of the French Republic into a standard for robbers.

But do you continue steadfast, compact and united against the usurpation accursed of the world. Defend heroically your country, and show astonished Europe that the sons of the soil do not fight in vain when they grasp their arms for liberty, and you will conquer, for your cause is an holy one.

Yours from the heart, JOSE GARIBALDI.

☞ Vallandigham processions in Ohio before the election were graced by females carrying banners inscribed "White husbands or none." We guess it will be "none," as judging from the election returns, none of the white boys of that State, either at home or in the army, will be likely to trouble them.

☞ Never was copperheadism so waspish as it has been since the Ohio election. The rough cuff administered by the tough Brough has set the whole scruff tuff into a gruff huff. The endorsers of Vallandigham, the sham, since the "lam" just get up and d—n."

☞ George Faulkner, grocer, of Cleveland, Ohio, had by slow degrees accumulated about $5,000 in gold and silver, which he kept buried in a box a foot deep in his cellar. His very anxiety about his treasure must have betrayed him, for on Thursday night last the cellar was entered and the money all stolen.

DO YOU EXPECTORATE BLOOD?—Do you Cough? Have you Sore Throat? Have you Hemorrhage of the Lungs? Have you [illegible]? Have you Bronchitis? Have you Consumption? Have you Asthma? Have you Pains in your Breast and Side? Have you Hectic Fever? Have you Whooping Cough? Have you Pleurisy Pains? Is your Breathing Obstructed? Have you any Pulmonary affection? If so, you will find JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT an effectual and safe remedy for all Pulmonary diseases. All of Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold in Chicago by [illegible]

IODINE WATER—Is the most important discovery of modern chemistry, and it is impossible to over-estimate its influence as a remedial agent. [illegible] SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS. [illegible] PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER [illegible] AS A TONIC. [illegible] DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, New York. BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake Street, Agents for Chicago.

BILL HEADS neatly printed on [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.—[illegible]

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM,

The great unequalled Preparation for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying, and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky, and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall, and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

It NEVER FAILS to restore GRAY HAIR to ITS ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR.

IT IS NOT A DYE,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxuriant quantity as in youth.

Rev. MR. THATCHER, of New York, in a letter, says: "My age is sixty. [illegible] my hair was very gray and falling. I used Mrs S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer according to directions, and now my hair is restored to its natural color, and has ceased to fall. The Zylobalsamum I have found the best and most agreeable hair-dressing I have ever used."

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, Whose Hair requires frequent dressing, the Zylobalsamum has no equal.

No lady's toilet is complete without it.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE, 19 & 200 Greenwich Street, New York City.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM.

AYER'S AGUE CURE, FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF Intermittent Fever OR FEVER AND AGUE. Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, OR BILIOUS FEVERS, Indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries. [illegible] Price One Dollar per bottle. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO. Lowell, Mass. [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO LADIES. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS. [illegible]

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, Mass. Has discovered a COMMON PASTURE WEED, that cures [illegible]

WINNER'S PERFECT GUIDE TO THE Use of every Musical Instrument. Winner's Perfect Guide for the Violin. Winner's Perfect Guide for the Flute. Winner's Perfect Guide for the Guitar. Winner's Perfect Guide for the Piano. Winner's Perfect Guide for the Melodeon. Winner's Perfect Guide for the Accordeon. Winner's Perfect Guide for the Fife. Winner's Perfect Guide for the Clarionet. Winner's Perfect Guide for the Flageolet. ALSO, Winner's Flute and Piano Duets. Winner's Violin and Piano Duets. [illegible] OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

PRIME WINTER APPLES, For sale in quantities to suit by E. P. DEWEY, 8½ South Clark street, in Basement.

LALLEMAND'S RHEUMATISM, Gout and Neuralgia SPECIFIC. J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 146 LAKE STREET, Agents for Chicago. For sale by druggists generally. PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

UNITED STATES 5-20'S Constantly on hand, and for sale at par by J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Banker and Subscription Agent, 124 Lake street, Marine Bank Building.

CHAS. TOBEY & BRO., MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN RICH AND COMMON FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c. 82 Lake Street, Chicago.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of A. C. Williams & Co. [illegible] A. C. WILLIAMS. Chicago, Oct. 26, 1863.

CHESTNUTS.—This day received from Pittsburgh, Pa. ALSO, Hickory Nuts, Honey, Grapes, Apples, for sale at 25 State street. E. F. STANLEY.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. [illegible]

Amusements.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT For the Benefit of the Sanitary Commission, FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 30th, IN METROPOLITAN HALL, [illegible] PROGRAMME. [illegible] The Concert is under the direction of Mr. H. BALATKA. Concert commences at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets 50 cents, reserved seats 25 cents extra; to be had at the Music Stores and at the door.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The best ventilated Theatre in the world. Second week of the popular Comedian, MR. CHANFRAU, Who will appear in his renowned characters of DUNDREARY AND HIS BROTHER SAM, "The Great! The Ghost!!" BEHOLD THE APPARITION. THURSDAY EVENING Oct. 29th, will be presented Charles Gayler's celebrated comedy of OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME. [illegible] Friday, Benefit of MR. CHANFRAU. [illegible]

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION. FOUR DAYS TROTTING. OCTOBER 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th. THURSDAY, October 29th—George M. Patchen and Harry Clay trot to saddle, best three in five, for a purse of $2,000. FRIDAY, October 30th—Match race for $1,000, between Abe Lincoln and Black Diamond. Abe Lincoln to wagon, Black Diamond to harness. Races each Day to Commence at 3 O'Clock. DAVID THOMPSON, President. CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Secretary.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, OF CHICAGO. THE FOURTH SERIES OF CONCERTS OF THE SOCIETY, Will commence on Friday Evening, November 13, 1863, AT BRYAN HALL. [illegible] To secure tickets, it will be necessary to apply immediately to Mr. Chas. R. Larrabee, Treas. of the Society, 174 LAKE STREET. EDW. I. TINKHAM, Pres. OTTO H. MATZ, Sec.

MR. D. E. SHAW would respectfully inform the citizens of Chicago that he will re-open his DANCING ACADEMY, CORNER OF STATE AND RANDOLPH-STS, ENTRANCE AT 70 STATE STREET. [illegible]

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, [illegible]

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible] DEARBORN STREET. LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, Pier and Mantle Mirrors AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 31st, [illegible] Parlor, Chamber and Diningroom Furniture, [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

H. ALEXANDER, Auction Commission Merchant, 109 DEARBORN STREET. LARGE SALE OF New and Second-Hand Clothing, On THURSDAY MORNING, 29th inst., At 9½ o'clock. [illegible]

LARGE SALE OF Crockery and Glassware, TEA TRAYS, &c., AT AUCTION, By GILBERT & SAMPSON. On THURSDAY, October 29th, at 9½ o'clock, [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS. Oriental Curiosities on Free Exhibition, For Three Days and Evenings. ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY October 28, 29, and 30. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE. Winter Clothing, Broadcloths, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, &c. &c. AT AUCTION, [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS. GREAT SALE OF HORSES AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WHOLESALE Auction Sales OF BOOTS & SHOES BY Gore, Willson & Co. 54 LAKE STREET. EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY At 10 A. M. prompt. [illegible] PRIVATE SALE [illegible] LARGER AND BETTER SELECTION, AND OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES Than by any other HOUSE IN THE WEST. GORE, WILLSON & CO. 54 Lake Street, Chicago.

AUCTION.—I shall sell at Auction [illegible]

Special Notices.

EVERSON'S RED AND

CRYSTAL RINK.

SADDLERY HARDWARE

SADDLES,

Carriage Trimmings

HORSE COLLARS,

Whips, Lashes, Sleigh Bells, Horse-Blankets, Bridle, Harness and Skirting

LEATHER.

HOYT & BROS.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

45 and 47 Lake Street,

SADDLERY HARDWARE

Springs, Axles, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Carriage Bodies and Seats, Enamelled Cloth, Patent Leather,

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

Horse Collars, Blankets, Whips, Lashes,

AND

Harness Leather.

A. ORTMAYER & CO.,

SADDLES,

HORSE COLLARS,

Whips, Horse Blankets, Plough Harness, &c., &c.

44 LAKE STREET, UP-STAIRS

Hats, Caps, Furs &c.

HATS, CAPS,

FUR GOODS,

AND

BUFFALO ROBES

AT WHOLESALE.

E. P. L. BROOM

50 Lake Street, Chicago.

E. P. L. BROOM,

Wholesale Dealer in

HATS, CAPS, FURS

BUFFALO ROBES, &c.

50 Lake Street, Chicago.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH

95 Lake Street, Chicago,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,

FURS, &c.,

Are now prepared to offer by the package or dozen

Hats, Caps, Furs,

Buckskin Goods,

Rubber and Fancy Robes,

Umbrellas,

Ladies' Hats, &c.

Special attention is invited to our extensive stock of

Fur Caps and Ladies & Gents' Furs

ORDERS

Will receive prompt attention of one of our firm

Weber, Williams & Fitch.

Railroads and Steamboats.

1863. THE 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

Six Miles Double Track.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the age and the public, the managers of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company have determined that the Summer Arrangements of 1863 will be found in all respects unsurpassed by any Railroad in the country. Among the improvements will be found the following:

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

(with close connections from Western Cities),

Connecting Directly to NEW YORK, THROUGH BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON,

Without Change of Cars.

Three Daily Trains from New York, one from Philadelphia, and the Afternoon Express Train from Baltimore, arriving in advance of other routes.

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

Tickets for sale to Boston by boat or rail. Boat fare good on any of the sound lines. Fare in all cases as low as by other routes.

Through Cars on night trains to Philadelphia. No Ferriage. Depot Broadway and Washington Square.

FREIGHTS.

Are taken through to Philadelphia and New York, and transferred from the cars of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company to the cars of the following Agents of Connecting Lines:

H. H. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.
J. D. MILLER & CO., Freight Agents, Philadelphia.
HOWARD & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. H. DEVOL & CO., Louisville, Ky.
J. H. MILLER, Freight Agent, Indianapolis, Ind.
J. H. MILLER, Freight Agent, Terre Haute, Ind.
J. H. MILLER, Freight Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Through Bills Lading and Through Rates to all points West.

For Rates, Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of Connecting Lines:

H. H. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.
J. D. MILLER & CO., Freight Agents, Philadelphia.
HOWARD & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. H. DEVOL & CO., Louisville, Ky.
J. H. MILLER, Freight Agent, Indianapolis, Ind.
J. H. MILLER, Freight Agent, Terre Haute, Ind.
J. H. MILLER, Freight Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Through Bills Lading and Through Rates to all points West.

LIVE STOCK.

Shipped and Forwarded with Dispatch.

Special Attention given to the Transfer of Stock from Eastern Cars to Cars for the West.

Stock Yards and Stables at Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Through Bills Lading and Through Rates to all points West.

For Rates, Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of Connecting Lines:

H. H. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.
J. D. MILLER & CO., Freight Agents, Philadelphia.
HOWARD & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1863.

FROM CAIRO.

Cairo, Oct. 27, 1863.

There is but little of a startling character to communicate from this point, and the little that has transpired has been sent by telegraph very copiously, leaving the $66 for the Rebel or writer rather bare and unpromising. Yet I think I have a few inklings which may not prove altogether uninteresting.

IMPRESSED CONTRABANDS.

The class of negroes who were slaves when the war commenced, but who have been freed by the war, and who have taken advantage of the changes and scattered to a northern clime, or come within the Union fleet, are called contrabands. At one time Cairo was a point where was located a contraband camp, but that has been removed to Island No. 10. There are but comparatively few colored men in Cairo. These consist of those employed in the Quartermaster's Department, as laborers, to the number of some two hundred, cooks, waiters, dining-room porters, dock hands, coons, barbers, and gamblers, laboring hands, number not known, and very few females, and all who have no particular habitation or home, and who would not be found in numerous cases of white men of no better stamp—the thieving, stealing, robbing and generally dirty part of our community. These contrabands are mixed in with a goodly number of colored men of free birth, who—as a general thing, are quiet, orderly and well deserving citizens. The one class, however, has within the past few days been subjected to quite an "admixture," in the shape of an order from Gen. Smith to conscript all the able bodied negroes, liable to do military duty, and send them to Columbus, or other points where colored regiments were being raised. For the past few days a detail of the Provost Guard has been "around," picking up stray colored men, in all parts of the district. Of course this created consternation among white folks as well as colored folks. There was no resisting the order of the bayonet, however, and colored men, free and native, dark, mixed and quadroonical, were hauled up, wherever found, taken before an officer, and duly examined. Those who were free, and those who were, physical causes, were not deemed suitable for the ranks, were promptly released, furnished with the "proper papers as above, in future, should a like occasion occur. The services of the St. Charles, when your correspondent left, were being largely put in requisition as a receptacle for the contrabands. The consequence was your correspondent, and several other parties, had to go about barefoot and nearly unclothed until at the close of their examination the colored gents returned. But several will not return. They are on this account in Uncle Sam's regulation blue, carrying a musket at Columbus, and being put through the manual of arms by a drill master back of Fort Halleck. Well, we shall try to get along without them. Some of them will make excellent soldiers—some will not. As we chanced to have a good deal of freedmen and "dusky abilities" at the hotel, we are again supplied with the aqueous fluid, and have our kitchen affairs darkly and beautifully administered. There will, if this continue, be very few applications for colored troops, several hundred being already here "grad ed into the army." The boy who Superintendent of Contrabands has been very busy granting passes to such colored men as he knew to be free and in the employ of the Quartermaster, to prevent loss of time by being arrested by the ubiquitous "P.G.'s."

A COMMERCIAL IMPOSSIBILITY.

An order has lately come in force here, said to have had its origin at the Quartermaster's Department in St. Louis, which puts an embargo upon all trade with the river towns below for the time being. Boats are not allowed to receive any kind of private freight, permitted or unpermitted, at St. Louis, or at this point for shipment south, excepting Government stores of different kinds. In the face of Secy Chase's new regulations for trade with cities in rebel States but under Union rule, which come into effect to-day, no change is made excepting to tighten up the intercourse. This is not what was to have been expected. It is stated, however, that the present prevailing order will be only temporary, and that as soon as the Government obtains all the transportation it needs, the embargo will be removed. The steamboating and trading interests, considering what they had been led to hope, and what they have received, is greatly excited. It is stated by the latter that the officer at St. Louis having charge of all the army transportation, failing to make steamboat men carry Government's freight at established rates, seeks thus to force them into submission. It is accorded that where government has chartered steamers—which it has done in many instances—the actual cost of transportation to the Government is sometimes actually more than the market value of the property transported by the chartered boats. I am not satisfied that this is an actual fact, but merely give it as the statement of steamboat men. They are anxious to obtain a respectable payment for the carriage of United States stores. It remains to be seen what disposition, meantime, will be made of the interests of our commercial men, who are made the sufferers by this quarrel between the "powers that be" and the Mississippi boatmen. It should not long be kept up, at least.

If the order referred to is intended for the purpose of keeping goods from going into the hands of rebels and rebel sympathizers, well and good. No loyal man will say a word against it. And if it was a military necessity, we will say "amen" to it. But if neither of these, may tell us what the order was intended for, of a public character? And nothing but a case of the utmost importance should dam up the Mississippi to private enterprise and the exercise of legitimate private speculations.

ISLAND NO. TEN.

Henry Rountree, of the Contraband Relief Commission, has furnished the Columbus War Eagle the following report, which will be found interesting:

ISLAND No. 10, Sept. 8, 1863.

I arrived here on the 6th inst. Found the Colony generally in good health.

During my absence considerable progress has been made in the cotton crop. Many cotton houses have been built, without cost to Government, excepting a few nails and the daily food of the workmen.

Yesterday I visited nearly all of these cabins, and was struck with the neatness and order prevailing.

At religious services on Sabbath afternoon, it was very gratifying to witness the improved appearance, and their marked attention.

The Sabbath is kept with scrupulousness, and they yesterday enjoyed the fruits of their industry.

At school 320 children were in attendance, bright and active, making nice progress in learning.

There are 900 on the Island at this time, 345 of whom are males over the age of 18. Not more than one only fifty who are able bodied men to do a day's work, the larger portion of the balance being cripples, &c., &c., and many extremely aged; 6th are females over twelve years of age; and 32 children of both sexes.

Many of the females are now somore, entirely ignorant; 60 know their letters; 70 can read in easy lessons of one syllable; 30 can read in the New Testament, all can repeat several hymns in concert, over 100 know some arithmetic, and can add and repeat some of the multiplication table.

There is a great want of bedding articles—coarse cloth of some kind to make bed ticks of to fill with hay, straw or corn leaves, &c.; they can make them. Blankets, coverlets, quilts, &c., will soon be wanted. Some cotton and a few articles from this long dry spell of a rainy season, looked for now for a month or more, but there will be nothing for want of shoes. I got them my letter written in Iowa, relative to shoemakers' materials, leather, &c. The materials are here, and could be much to supply the wants of the colony if they had the material to manufacture.

The colony owns a sewing machine, and we now have women capable of cutting up shirts for men and under-dresses for women.

CAIRO, Oct. 27, 1863.

At a sale by the U. S. Marshal of the Southern District of Illinois, yesterday, at this place, the following property changed hands at rates stated. Property confiscated by Government, and purchased by parties named.

9 bales cotton at 67 cents—Gen. Fisher.
37 " " 38 " W. P. Minor.
27 " " 61¾ " M. Maloney.
27 " " 61¾ " Hess & Stolzhammer.
30 " " 61¾ " Hess & Stolzhammer.
1 " " 64 " Capt. Buber.
15-1849 " " 57 " Capt. Buber.
Steamer Hunter, ... $9,000—Capt. Buber.
Lady Walton, ... $1,500—Hess & Bros.
Kanawha, ... 1,305—W. H. Thompson.
5 bbls sugar, 1st ..... 12½ "
10 " " ..... 12½ "
2 " " ..... 13½ "

MEMPHIS NEWS.

The steamer Gen. Anderson, Capt. Clark, from Memphis the 25th, arrived this morning, bringing one days later advices from below.

THE GUERILLA BURROWS.

Burrows, the guerilla, is again in the northeast part of Fayette county, Tennessee, with two companies of followers, and depredations are expected soon to be heard of as a consequence.

SOL. STREET AGAIN.

About twenty of Sol. Street's men, under command of one Allen, entered Brownsville, Tenn., on the 20th, got drunk, and robbed the citizens indiscriminately of dry goods, groceries and money. They carried off about one thousand dollars in goods and considerable cash. Then they drove all the citizens into the streets by their indecent talk and behavior, and departed in the direction of the town of Willwood. At night they returned, however, taking another supply of goods, and firing upon several peaceable citizens. No one was hurt. One shot struck a sick woman's bed, its occupant narrowly escaping death.

GEORGE ALLEN, commander of this gang, a hardened villain, is a Riley all and associate for Sol. Street, and their principal field is in West Tennessee, to rob and plunder assumed citizens.

WHO GEO. ALLEN IS.

A Memphis writer gives the following sketch of the guerilla, Geo. Allen:

The commander of this gang of thieves, George Allen, is one of the worst men the world ever saw. He was raised near Walterville, Hardeman county, and is by common report a drunkard and a horse thief. He was arrested for the latter crime, but escaped from jail by the connivance of his wife, died in nineteen days, by her death to Memphis to settle the estate of her deceased husband's property, but not having capable of taking care of it, he was put upon court and sentenced to the jail, and he will was capable of taking care of it, he was put upon court and sentenced to the jail, and he will was capable of taking care of it, he was put upon court and sentenced to the jail, and he will was

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1863.

THE CITY.

GRAND MASS MEETING AT NORTH MARKET HALL.

"Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty."

A Grand Mass Meeting of the loyal Union men of the North Side will be held at North Market Hall, on Saturday evening, the 31st day of October, 1863.

This meeting will be addressed by the gallant

MAJ. GEN. RICHARD J. OGLESBY, OF DECATUR.

Hon. John Wentworth, Joseph E. Gary, Esq., Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Dr. Peck, Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, Stephen R. Perry, Esq., Hon. J. D. Ward, John Lyle King, Esq., Casper Butz, Esq., Wm. A. Porter, Esq., Elliott Anthony, Esq., Wm. Bross, Esq., George C. Bates, Esq., John Van Wood, Esq., Emery A. Storrs, Esq., Dr. Schmidt, A. C. Hesing, Esq., Daniel D. Driscoll, And others.

Stand by the Government and the Union.

UNION MEETINGS.

"Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty."

Notice is hereby given that the following meetings will be held at the times and places herein specified during this week:

THURSDAY EVENING.

13th Ward—At John Gatche's, on Milwaukee Avenue, near Ranlom.

7th Ward—At Albert Franzenknecht's, corner of Union and Twelfth streets.

6th Ward—At Charles Schlenker's, Blue Island Avenue, near Twelfth street.

10th Ward—At Peter Banger's, 26 West Madison street.

12th Ward—At Henry Klingel's, on Wells, near North Avenue.

3d Ward—At Chris. Scholl's, 202 South Wells street.

At these meetings some of the following persons will be present and deliver addresses. Per order of the CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

J. D. Ward,	Col. F. A. Eastman,
A. C. Hesing,	Wm. Bross,
John Wentworth,	John A. Nelson,
Dr. Ernst Schmidt,	C. D'Wolf,
E. Anthony,	H. T. Steele,
E. Jussen,	John A. Jameson,
George C. Bates,	Cyrus M. Hawley,
William A. Porter,	H. B. Stevens,
Dr. G. C. Paoli,	J. Spellman,
E. A. Storrs	J. F. Eberhart,
A. Kleppel,	William Hopkins,
D. D. Driscoll,	C. R. Jones,
L. Brentano,	U. P. Hawley,
S. B. Perry,	Frederick Kanzler.
John Lyle King,	

Evening Performance at Metropolitan Hall.

The performance at Metropolitan Hall, consisting of a series of tableaux, and vocal and instrumental music, were witnessed and listened to by an audience which tested the capacity of the house to the utmost. In the matter of tableaux, we have never seen a more appropriate selection, nor a more beautiful rendering of the subjects selected. The singing was fine, especially the Ellsworth song, given by a young Miss of a dozen summers.

The tableaux to-night will be a grand affair, gotten up by the *élite* of Detroit, who will make it one of the most interesting exhibitions of the season. They came here from their banks and stores and offices, and pay all their own expenses, in order to make this a grand success. Major Case is stage manager, and some of the costumes were imported from Europe at a cost of $3,000. Let the Metropolitan be crowded to-night.

DIAMONDS.—We call the attention of the citizens of Chicago, and of strangers visiting the city, to a superb collection of diamonds, jewelry sets, rings, pins and bracelets, just received at the store of James H. Hoes. This is unquestionably the most extensive, valuable, and beautiful stock of fine goods that the people of this city have been invited to examine. Ladies and gentlemen who have a love for the beautiful, or who propose to purchase, should not fail to look at this new assortment. It is already well known that this jewelry house is the oldest in the city. In all honorable competition it never takes a second place; and now, while, during the period of the Northwestern Fair, so many objects of utility and of beauty are offered to the public, it presents a list of attractions excelled by none.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION.—The Managers of this Association disclaim all responsibility for the bad practices which took place on their track on Tuesday, of which indignant complaint was made in our columns, except in the delay in starting of the horses. This delay seemed positively necessary on account of an immense string of vehicles which were seeking entrance to the ground, and which, of necessity, must cross the track. The time made and the conduct of the horses were simply in the hands of their owners. They regret the annoyance which the people suffered as much as we do.

THE GEOLOGIST AGAIN.—In our late account of the escape of the erratic geologist, James Dale Owen, from the custody of the officers at Coloma, injustice was done Mr. Bunce of that locality. It seems that Owen was arrested in Tamaroa, Perry county, and taken upon that warrant to Coloma, Washington county, where, of course, the warrant had no validity. Owen took advantage of this circumstance and departed without let or hindrance. Mr. Bunce had no connection with the departure of the great geologist. It was purely a matter of jurisdiction, of which Owen had sharpness enough to avail himself of and get away.

FAIR PRAYER MEETINGS.—At the daily Union prayer meeting, yesterday, a deep religious interest was manifest. Letters from the army, and remarks by a Chaplain from Chattanooga, made the meeting one of deep interest. At the close it was determined to open an extra meeting at 8½ o'clock, a. m., in the basement of the First Baptist Church, on the south side of the Court House square, for the accommodation of the numerous friends attending the great Northwestern Fair, that Christians may unite their prayers for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

AN HONEST BOY.—Yesterday a little boy named Andrew Link, living on Third avenue, found on Dearborn street a check for $100, drawn by the ladies of Bloomington, in favor of the Ladies' Northwestern Fair, made payable to bearer. He could not read, and some one who saw it tried to get the check from him by promising to deliver it to the owner. The boy said he would not do that, and took it at once to Mr. Keefe, who is serving as Treasurer at the dining hall, who gave the little fellow $5, and the ladies praised him roundly for his honesty.

ARREST.—John Wilson, jr., who has been a short time in this city, doing business as a purchasing agent, and had an office in the Board of Trade Buildings, was arrested yesterday on a requisition from the Governor of New York. He is charged with the forgery of a note perpetrated in New York some time last May. The note was discounted at the Bank of the Commonwealth. He left the city last evening in the company of Deputy Nelson, and some New York officers.

GIFTS FROM LUNATICS.—The patients confined in the Lunatic Asylum at Kalamazoo, Mich., have sent a box containing a great variety of fancy articles to the Fair. The box was received at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and as beautiful, and for the most part unique, were its contents, that more than two thirds of the work was sold before five o'clock.

The heads of the unfortunate ones may be "a little turned," but their hearts still beat with patriotic warmth.

THE EQUESTRIAN FAIR.—This exhibition of equestrianism will be in full blast, on West Randolph street (at the Washington Skating Park), this afternoon, commencing promptly at 2 o'clock. The first and second classes of lady equestriennes will contend for the liberal prizes offered, and a spirited contest and large attendance are anticipated.

MEETING OF CANDIDATES.—All Republican candidates for Town Officers in North, South and West Chicago are earnestly requested to meet at the Committee Rooms, on Dearborn St., opposite Tremont House, at 10 o'clock sharp this morning, as matters of importance await their action.

WORTHY OF MENTION.—It should be mentioned to the honor of the Milwaukee Plank Road Company, that they passed that historic Lake county procession of farmers over their road, both ways free of toll. Corporations have souls—at least this one.

WOUNDED.—Col. Christopher, late of this [illegible] was wounded by a shell in the breast on the [illegible] day of the great battle of the Chickamauga, [illegible] into the enemy's hands. His wound is [illegible] is now a prisoner in Libby Prison [illegible]. Col. Christopher writes that Lieut. [illegible] of the 19th Regulars, was killed.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning at 3 1-2 o'clock [illegible] on Canal street, near Madison [illegible]. The building was occupied as a saloon by [illegible]. The fire was occasioned by the [illegible] Damage $[illegible].

PERSONAL.—Rev. Dr. Clarkson, Rector of St. James' Church, returned on Tuesday, after an absence of several months in Europe. He will be happy to receive his parishioners and friends this evening at the Rectory.

GEN. OGLESBY.—Major Gen. R. J. Oglesby will address the friends of the Government on Saturday evening next, at North Market Hall. Let there be a good turn out to hear the gallant [illegible].

Country merchants visiting Chicago this week will find it a desirable opportunity to [illegible] stock of Cloth, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

THE GREAT NORTHWESTERN SANITARY FAIR.

It is Proving an Immense Success.

CONTRIBUTIONS STILL POURING IN.

Grand Tableaux To-Night.

Every department of the Fair was well attended yesterday, and at some hours of the day every hall was densely thronged. Yesterday the visitors were principally from the city, but we understand we are not to have the matter all to ourselves—that our "country Cousins" are getting up excursion parties to come in to visit the Great Fair. A capital idea. If people would make a trip from Chicago to Portland to see the Great Eastern—an English production, they might well come a few miles to visit the Great Northwestern Fair, which is as much a sight, in its way, and which we opine will prove a far more successful investment for all "the stockholders." Let the Railroads promise to bring excursionists for half-fare from all points, who return with tickets stamped at the Fair. From every town and village, the people should come in and see this grand display. It is a sight they may never see again, and there is no good reason why they should not enjoy it. Every county in the Northwest, almost, has contributed its *might* to the army and its *mite* to the Northwestern Fair. Let them come and see what this immense collection from themselves and their neighbors amount to—what the people of the great Northwest think of their brave sons and brothers in the field.

The fair is proving a grand success, in every respect. The ladies who inaugurated the enterprise, and who are spending day and night in carrying it so successfully forward, are more than satisfied with the prospects; and they deserve and daily receive the gratitude of thousands for the manner in which this affair is conducted.

AT BRYAN HALL.

We missed the country people at the Fair in this room, yesterday—the "good farmer people," as Thomas Carlyle calls them, who are the nation's back, and a good big part of its heart, too! On Tuesday it was one of the most pleasing features in the exhibition to see the honest, open, amazed faces of these people—old and young, men, women, boys and girls—as they wandered through the mazes of the Fair and stopped to examine the different articles in the stalls. It was a sight they will never forget, and it will do them good for their lifetime.

There was no lack of company, however. The hall was full of visitors from early morning to closing time; and a great many purchases were made, and new articles of attraction added to the already immense and, as it would seem, unwieldy stock on hand. The pretty carriage drawn by a pair of handsomely harnessed goats, which attracted so much attention in the procession Tuesday, was purchased by Mr. Alfred Sturges, for $300. Those *interested* in this unione [illegible] will call and see the Secretary.

A splendid piano, donated by Mr. Alanson Reed, the great piano merchant of the West, whose immense establishment is on the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, was raffled for, or to be raffled for, for $500, in one hundred five dollar tickets. This was, out of all sight, the noblest instrument in the hall. It was a seven and a quarter octave, full, round corner piano; the case made of rich rosewood, with handsomely carved legs, and desk; of a sweet tone, and great compass and power. We heard several fine pieces executed upon it, which brought out all its qualities, and whoever gets it will have a prize in his possession, which, perhaps, no one in the city owns at present.

We know Mr. Reed well, and it gives us pleasure to record the fact that he has taken up his residence permanently in our city. All his life has been devoted to this business, and he is acquainted with it in all its details. He is connected, also, with all the great manufacturing houses in the country, and at this moment he has the largest stock of superb first-class instruments on hand, in his rooms, which are to be found in the States. We say it, in entire confidence and good faith, that purchasers who deal with him will deal with a man of perfect integrity and honor, and receive an instrument for their money which will give them entire satisfaction. This is a very important consideration, especially as there are so many poor instruments in the market which unprincipled dealers do not scruple to palm off upon buyers as first class, demanding and receiving the highest prices for them.

Mr. Reed's knowledge of pianos puts it out the power of any manufacturer to cheat him as to its qualities, and his large capital enables him to buy at the cheapest rates for cash. He can afford to sell therefore, a really good instrument—such as no gentleman need be ashamed to have in his drawing room—at the lowest possible figure consistent with equitable dealing, and fair profits. Let any person who wants a piano go upon the platform in Bryan Hall, and examine the one which he has donated to the Fair. Let him test its capabilities thoroughly; and then step into Mr. Reed's Rooms on Randolph and Dearborn streets, and make choice of a similar instrument, and buy it. He will never regret this course but, on the contrary, he will, we are sure, be grateful to the TRIBUNE for helping him to a good, and therefore, an invaluable instrument. He will have an abundant choice, for there is every variety of piano in the establishment, the rooms of which have been fitted up and decorated with a taste and elegance which are alike a credit to him and the city.

We had almost forgotten to mention the *Monitor Organ*, donated by the same generous person to the benevolent enterprise for which the Fair was originated. It is a great favorite with us, and is so portable that it can easily be lifted from one room to another—which is a great advantage. It is designed for the use both of church and parlor, and more nearly resembles the pipe organ than any other instrument which we have yet heard. For pure, rich, deep organ tone, it has no equal; and its power, considering the space it occupies, is truly wonderful. We would rather have one of these small instruments than any we are acquainted with of double the size and pretention. There can be no mistake about them. There they are to speak for themselves, and truly they do speak with a marvelously eloquent voice! The case is made of black walnut, without ornament, and it is as chaste a piece of work as any one could desire wherewith to adorn his rooms. The price is very low, being only one hundred and twenty dollars! We heartily commend it to all who love music, especially to all who delight in sacred music.

The other instruments on the platform were from the house of Mr. W. W. Kimball. They consisted of a piano and a melodeon, both of rosewood; and valued at $450.

We would call the attention of visitors to some splendid specimens of evergreen trees, which are for sale at the hall. They consist of two large Scotch pines worth ten dollars each, and two black Austrians five dollars each. They have been carefully dug with two feet of unbroken earth about them, and so packed that they have received no injury in the transit.

The day's sale amounted to six thousand dollars.

THE LADIES' DINING HALL.

This grand restaurant in lower Bryan Hall, is the centre of attraction from noon to three o'clock each day. Dr. Wolcott hit the nail on the head, when he wrote:

"The turnpike road to people's hearts, I find,
Lies thro' their mouths, or I mistake mankind."

The receipts for each, Tuesday and Wednesday, were about $760 for meals, which, if we allow an average of fifty cents each, would make fourteen hundred persons who have dined at these tables daily. What an army to feed—more than a whole regiment! Thus far the supply of all the substantials, as well as the rarest delicacies has been abundant. Let the people in the city and surrounding country see to it that nothing is wanting to keep up the representation of this department, by keeping up the supply. Besides having most excellent fare, at very reasonable rates, it is a luxury to be so faithfully served by polite, handsome young ladies. Let everybody forsake the city restaurants and dining halls, this fortnight, and dine with the ladies at Lower Bryan Hall.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

Quite a number of very valuable additions have been made to this department, which will be found in another column. The most important of these is a threshing machine, from J. I. Case, Esq., of the Racine Threshing Works, Racine, Wis. The machine is a perfect one in every respect, and is warranted to do as good work in threshing and cleaning grain as any other machine in the United States, capable of threshing and cleaning from 800 to 300 bushels of wheat per day. This machine was made on purpose for this Fair, and is as good as any ever turned out of the Racine Works. The price is the same as the manufacturer's.

Peter Schuttler, the celebrated wagon manufacturer, at Nos. 78, 80 and 82 Franklin street, has contributed a very elegantly finished farmer's wagon to this department, and offers an excellent bargain to any farmer in want of such an article.

Every day, whole dray-loads of articles are pouring in from the noble-hearted people of the Iron City. Among their latest arrivals is the largest piece of iron ever turned out of a rolling mill, probably, in the world. Without actual measurement, it appears to be about twenty one feet long and eight feet wide.

A new contribution, which came in yesterday, and attracts great attention, is a cast-steel breech loading mountain howitzer. It comes from the establishment of Singer, Nimick & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. It has all the necessary ammunition for ready use. The gun, with the carriage and mountings, weighs only about 185 pounds. It is rifled, and discharges a conical-shaped ball.

Another attractive feature just added to the department is a beautiful Vermont marble mantel and fire front. It is made of one of the finest specimens of that class of marble we ever saw. Any gentleman who places this beautiful work of art in his house will possess a memento of this historic North-Western Fair, that he can point to with pride and satisfaction long after this cruel war is over, and sweet peace blesses and harmonizes our native land.

Standing outside of the machinery hall, in the alley are four splendid evergreen trees—two Scotch pines, worth $10, and two black Austrian pines, worth $5. They came from the Elgin Nursery. They are taken up in such a manner that the entire earth, which surrounded the roots, is attached to them, and they can thus be transplanted in their native soil. This gives them at least one year's advantage in their growth.

Several other valuable contributions were received yesterday afternoon, too late to be opened and examined. From present prospects the space hall created for machinery will prove too small, as the manufacturers just begin to wake up to the importance of the enterprise. Send on the contributions, and let those wanting any articles in this hall call at once and purchase.

GALLERY OF FINE ARTS.

A wonder has been accomplished in the fitting up and equipment of this gallery. A week ago we visited it to find only the bare walls and the workmen engaged in dividing it into different compartments. It is now completely changed in its object, and presents to the visitor one of the most attractive exhibitions of paintings to be found anywhere within the United States.

The warmest praise is due to Mr. Volk, who has had the management of this department—and under whose genius this noble gallery has sprung into life. Two days ago even, the walls were all bare, and the pictures lay on the floors in promiscuous and indiscriminate confusion. There was no time for a careful study of them, so as to arrange them according to their character and place them in the best lights. And yet without study, by a sort of artistic instinct, this gentleman has disposed of them in so admirable a manner that the cautious critic or owner of a picture would find it a hard matter to find fault.

After to-day we shall be able to examine, and [illegible] the various pictures of this exhibition. A catalogue has been prepared and [illegible] and will be for sale, in all probability, by Friday morning. [illegible]

[illegible]

best pictures ever painted by this artist; an original Richards—several *Jutey* fruit pieces, [illegible]; three charming paintings by Williams and Herring, particularly Williams painting the landscape, and Herring the animals—works of the highest merit; a genuine Rembrandt, whose history is also well known; some beautiful portraits of the Dusseldorf school, mostly of fowls; Fall of Power, Character and Reality, owned by A. H. Crosby, and others. A remarkable picture styled *Excelsior*, by Dana, which has few superiors for the deep feeling and strange, mystic solemnity which pervade it; many fine copies of the old masters; several fine pictures by Calverhouse; some noble, masterly male and female portraits by Healey—especially the Archbishop of Baltimore, the grand and massive portrait of Brownson, the bold, striking, authoritative, almost speaking and acting portrait of Tom Hopper, which looks as if it would, at any time, walk bodily out of the canvass; the charming portraits of the artist's two daughters, at the farther end of the building; one by Inman; many by Antrobus; and some fine marbles by Thorwaldsen and others; a marble sleeping infant of exceeding purity; and a statue of Jephtha's Daughter; a fine portrait statue, also of a child, by Mr. Volk, which has real merit.

We perceive that gentlemen are not allowed to enter this gallery with canes. It is an admirable rule, and should never be violated. We also see, however, that ladies are allowed to carry their parasols and umbrellas with them, which should not be permitted. People are so fond of pointing and touching pictures that we would trust no one, man or woman, with anything in the shape of a stick amongst pictures. Let the rule strictly enforced, and so property in the case of gentlemen, be enforced also in the case of ladies. It is due to the contributors, and a simple matter of precautionary justice. Many of the pictures, we see, are hung very low, and are likely to be injured unwittingly by crinoline sweeping past them. A rail round them from top to bottom of the hall would obviate that catastrophe.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP

At the Supervisors' Room was thronged by interested visitors, all day. Numerous valuable contributions were made. Those who have not seen this rare collection of minerals, battle-field relics, &c. should not fail to visit it.

DONATIONS RECEIVED YESTERDAY.

Not a railroad train came into the city yesterday which did not bring contributions to the Fair. The liberality of the people in contributing for the benefit of the sick and wounded defenders of the Republic seems to have no limit. The following are among the principal donations received yesterday:

A Parlor Grate from Prickett & Drysdale—a very fine piece of workmanship.

A piece of brocade silk and point lace handkerchiefs to the value of $100, from Sherwin, Noel & Pratt, of Milwaukee.

Thirty-nine barrels of oil from different firms in Pittsburgh—value $1,000.

Twenty kegs nails from Zug, Painter & Co; 10 do from Rattman, Rahm & Co; 12 do from McKnight & Co; 17 do from Jas. Wood & Co., and 19 do from Lloyd & Black—all of Pittsburgh. Several lots from others are on the way.

One sheet of flange iron, 17 by 18, weight 1,361 lbs, valued at $150, from Lyon, Shorb & Co., Pittsburgh. Also, from same firm, a sheet of one inch turrett iron, 9 feet long by 3½ feet wide, weight 1,289 lbs, valued at $137.

A splendid green marbelized iron mantle, with grate and fender, worth $100, from Bissell & Co., Pittsburgh.

Eleven brass kettles, from Hepy & Co., Pittsburgh.

Two large cans of carbon oil from Gov. Johnson, Pittsburgh.

A lot of boxes from Newmyrn & Graff, and some from Lippincott & Co., Pittsburgh.

Brazier's rivets, from C. G. Hupey & Co., Pittsburgh.

Five boxes tobacco, valued at $80.

Six improved coffee mills, from Novelty Works, Pittsburgh.

A bundle of galvanized sheet iron, 120 lbs.

One case custom-made boots, from Fargo & Dill, Chicago.

A large lumber wagon, valued at $94, from Peter Schuttler, Chicago.

A patent horse-power pitch-fork, from W. C. Palmer, Chicago.

Twenty-seven card pictures of soldiers and other distinguished persons, from S. M. Pappett, $81.

A beautiful feather bonnett, elegantly trimmed, from Mrs. Stow, $50.

Two large boxes, from Milwaukee, containing among other valuables, silver plated ware valued at $85, from Blair & Parsons, and a silver tea urn, worth $12.

Fifteen pairs of gaiters, from Bradley & Metcalf, and a piece of plaid merino and a bolt of calico, from Bradford Bros.

A large lot of fancy articles, from Racine, Wis.

Thirty-five boxes of glosing powder, $35, from James Pile, New York City.

Forty-two bottles cologne, from Woodworth & Bunnell, Milwaukee.

A box of fancy articles, from Planeville, Alleghany county, Mich., the same from Westminster Church, and one from the Young Ladies' Aid Society, Detroit.

A large willow arm chair, and a beautiful collection of flowers, J. M. Allen, Smithville, Wis.

A Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, $55, from the Ladies' Aid Society, Milwaukee.

R. J. Bennett, of Diamond Lake, Ill., has sent in one hundred mastodon potatoes, worth $2 per bu.

A lot of fancy articles, from Waukeshaw, Wis.

DeGraff & Poole, clothiers, corner of State and Randolph streets, donated two elegant suits of boy's clothing and a handsome overcoat.

The Kalamazoo Soldiers' Aid Society send $300 worth of fancy goods—a splendid assortment.

Mrs. Lucinda Brewer, of Sterling, Ill., seventy years of age, contributes one dozen ironing holders, made from a bed quilt seventy-six years old.

The Ladies' Unionist Society of Hennepin, Ill., contributed $200.

One dozen season tickets to the Central Skating Park.

A liberal lot of poultry from Mr. Sherwin.

Besides the above, a very large number of other articles, of more or less value, were received, whose donors' names we could not learn.

THE INFERNAL MACHINE CASE.

Second Day's Proceedings.

EXAMINATION OF S. M. WHIPPLE

Pursuant to adjournment, Court met yesterday morning at nine o'clock. The first witness called was *Stephen M. Whipple, for the prosecution.*

My name is Stephen M. Whipple. My family have resided in North Adams seventeen years. My business during the year 1862 was collecting evidence in contested patent cases, among others for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. I commenced this business in the fall of 1858. I know Nehemiah Hodge. My first business transaction with him was in the winter of 1852. I knew him five or six years before that. My first business transaction was with Mr. Hodge in relation to his patent. A.—In July, 1852, Mr. Hodge sold me his patent for the State of Ohio for $300, $200 in six months from sale and the balance in a year. In the summer of 1853 he proposed to sell me the States of Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana for $4,500, and security, the payment of $300 down, a bond for a deed of those States, conditioned upon the payment of certain other sums at times specified. I went to work under that bond in the States I have mentioned. Matters continued in that shape till January, 1856. When I was at the Delavan House, in Albany, a man showed me some instrument of record, under the seal of the Patent Office, which led me to suppose that the States of Illinois and Indiana had been deeded to another party. I went to Mr. Hodge for an explanation; he admitted it was so. I requested to have this party convey to me, and then I would satisfy the terms of this bond which was just maturing. He said for a deed, but it was not running to me but to him. I appeared at his house at the time of the maturity of this bond. Mr. Hodge showed me the deed but it was not on record. I refused to pay anything until it was recorded, and as they did never done the money has never been paid. In June, 1860, I told him that I was going to Ohio to look after my interests in the patent in that State, and that I would be happy to do what I could for him in Indiana and Illinois. After some conversation he made me his agent to look after his claims in those States, with the understanding that he was to come out and assist me. He did not come at all to render me any assistance in this matter, and I, thinking he had violated his agreement with me, told Mr. Hammond of the instrument in my possession, and everything connected with it, and of my willingness to transfer it to him. Finally I did transfer to Hammond all my interests under that instrument. In March, 1861, Hodge came to Chicago and wanted me to assist him. I told him how it stood between me and the railroads. I was then at Aurora. Mr. Hodge came to see me two or three times. On one occasion he came and spent an evening with me, when we canceled the agreement. In the course of the evening, after urging me to change my course with reference to him and the railroad companies, he rose up and said: "Mr. Whipple, are you going to embarrass me in my efforts to get my rights of these railroad companies? If you do, I will not invoke the powers of God against you, but the powers of ——." He sat down upon that, and said: "I brought $500 with me to put these roads into Court, and I brought something to protect it"—that was a six-barreled revolver. On the 6th of October, 1861, at 10 o'clock, I was at the office of the United States Commissioner, on Court street, Boston, taking a deposition in one of these patent cases. After having proceeded some ten minutes, I was arrested and went with the officer into the street. The first man I saw was Hodge. He said, follow that man. The man took me to jail. On my arriving there, I asked the officer what this was for. He said for stealing a bond. Next day I was taken to North Adams and put under bonds of $1,000, as I made no defense. The day after I was taken to Lenox, the county town of Berkshire county. While there in prison I wrote a letter to Walker, of the firm of Walker & Baxter. On the 18th day of my imprisonment a man came there and entered bail for me. I was set at liberty and came to Chicago. An indictment was found against me. Last July I appeared to attend the trial, and had everything ready, but the indictment was not prosecuted. When I was in the employ of the roads, I was at the office of the C. B. & Q. R. R. I was there frequently. I know Mr. Hodge's handwriting. (The letter attached to the box was here shown to Mr. Whipple.) This is in the handwriting of Nehemiah Hodge; the only disguised, I have no doubt about this being Hodge's hand writing.

Cross examined by Mr. Goudy.—I understood that Mr. Tucker, Treasurer of Berkshire county, was my bail; I don't know how he came to be my bail, or at whose solicitation it was; I never asked any man to be my bail, nor would I; I stated to Mr. Walker the fact that I was there; I judged that they knew their duty; it was not for me to inform them; I was in their employ; On the 8th of June, 1859, I lived within a few rods of Mr. Hodge. The first talk in reference to the agreement was in February or March, 1859. It was in his shop. Mr. Hodge makes models in his shop. There is a work bench there. (The agreement of 8th of June, 1860, was shown to witness). It is the hand writing of Nehemiah Hodge. After the agreement was made I came to Chicago. Mr. Hodge advanced money to me.

The date of the transfer to Hammond was on the 9th of August, 1860. There was at that time no arrangement with railroads that I should go into their employ. That was not till October. At Aurora I superintended making the models of patent brakes, and put the models together. Between 1852 and 1860 I lived in North Adams. In 1851 I was associated with Henry M. Paine, of water light notoriety. I let Mr. Paine have a thousand dollars to assist in carrying on his experiments, which resulted in what he called a motive power. I did not see the letter on the box taken from it; I received another letter connected with this box; I have not got that letter; I gave it to Mr. Hall before the machine was exploded, and he gave it over to Mr. Bradley, with all the other things; I know Willard Ray of North Adams; I saw him at the Tremont House some time in 1862; I did not tell Mr. Ray that Hodge had the advantage of me, and that I would be up to him next; I know Dr. Phillips of North Adams, Mass., I did not tell Dr. Phillips at Pownall in the State of Vermont, that something would shortly transpire concerning Mr. Hodge, that would surprise everybody. A man, calling himself Mr. Ford, came to my house some time last April or May. That was in North Adams. On that occasion Mr. Ford wanted to know about Hodge's patent, and asked what he had sold seven railroad companies. I did not tell Mr. Ford that they were compelled to pay back Mr. Hodge on this case, that the State would not take it up, but that they did and were at the expense of the trial, and that he would have to go back the money, and that it would be the cheapest way for them to get the right off Mr. Hodge's patent. I think I told him that the prosecuting attorney had been at North Adams, but I did not tell him that the railroad companies paid the expense of Mr. Ford having come in, and witness [illegible] I did not state to Mr. Ford that Nehemiah Hodge had not collected anything from his patent since 1856, and that consequently he had no means to fight this suit. I did not state that I did not have done anything about this matter but for the railroad company, and that they were bound to defend their agent, and all that had been done was at the expense of the railroad companies. I [illegible] to Mr. Ford that I received the anonymous letter [illegible]

be—I told Ford that I kept that letter for the novelty of it. I did not tell Ford that I showed the letter after being in Chicago a few days. I think I told him that the President told me that I was appearing in the letter had been received. If in the theory of the explosion the letter might be a sham. I may have told Ford so. I think I told Ford in substance that I did not suppose there was anything of that kind, did not treat it in that light. I think I stated to Mr Ford something about the articles found in Hodge's shop—the black ash—spruce—walnut—wire, &c. I think I told him that I thought Hodge sent the box and the anonymous letter, but I did not tell that I did not think he meant to injure me, giving as a reason that otherwise he would not have sent the letter giving notice of the box; I did at one time show the anonymous letter to Isabel Bayson, of North Adams; it was on the cars to New York, on the 2nd of December.

Josiah Quincy Robinson, for the prosecution.—This is the officer who went with Dixon to make the arrest of Hodge, and whose testimony with regard to what had transpired at Hodge's house generally corresponded with his—

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Hall re-called by the prosecution.—I have written a letter and asked a pass over our road for witnesses to come to this trial. Several other officers have done the same thing. The personal danger I incurred by reason of the box being placed in my office, was my reason for doing this thing.

W. H. Phillips examined by the prosecution.—I am editor and publisher of a newspaper in North Adams. I have seen Mr. Hodge write, and know his hand-writing. (The letter on the box was here shown to Mr. Phillips.) I can see a good deal of it that looks like Mr. Hodge's. I think it is his. The direction on the envelope resembles his ordinary hand. The s's, the p's and the o's are the letters which I recognise particularly as being his.

Cross Examined.—I think I read an account of this letter in the Chicago papers. I published an account in my own paper. Don't know whether this account spoke of there being a letter on the box. Mr. Potter, who has already testified, handed me the letter to see if I could not recognize Hodge's hand writing.

Dr. Joshua Poor.—I have charge of the Academy in Poltney, Vermont. I have corresponded with Nehemiah Hodge, and have two letters from him in my possession. (Letter on the box shown to Mr. Poor.) It's my opinion that's Mr. Hodge's hand-writing.

Cross Examined.—I have received three letters from Mr. Hodge. I first heard of this letter some time in August, through Mr. Whipple. He asked me if I had letters in Mr. Hodge's hand-writing. He then inquired if I should be of the opinion that a letter which he could obtain was the same hand-writing with the notes in my possession, whether I would be willing to go to Chicago. I told him I should not consider it a matter of option, whether I should go or not. I should consider it a matter of duty. After that he got me this letter, some time in September, and I compared the hand-writings and judged them to be the same.

Mr. Whipple re-called.—I neither made, nor procured to be made, nor had any knowledge of the making of this infernal machine. I was last on Mr. Hodge's premises in January, 1861.

Cross Examined by Mr. Bates.—I do not remember being close to Mr. Hodge's shop a short time previous to his arrest. I don't know Mr. Beele. I was not on Mr. Hodge's premises last summer to ask anybody if Mr. Hodge was at home. I never told any man that the anonymous letter was in the hand-writing of Mr. Hodge.

Here the prosecution rested. The defense called as their first witness:

H. W. Remington.—In December last I was clerk of the United States Hotel, in Boston. Mr. Hodge was in Boston, at the United States Hotel, the evening of December 19th, at tea, and left on the 2d, after dinner. (Hotel register produced with entries corresponding to the statements of the witness.) It is 232 miles from Boston to New York.

Waterman Brown called for the Defendant.—I live in Clarksburg, Massachusetts, two miles from North Adams; know Hodge; I saw him in Boston on the 2d, 3d and 4th days of December, at the United States Hotel. On the 5th Hodge and myself arrived in North Adams. Pittsfield is 150 miles from Boston.

Joel R. Burritt, called for the Defense.—I reside at Cooley's Hotel, Springfield, Mass. I know Mr. Hodge. He came to the Hotel on the 3d of December. (Hotel Register here introduced by the witness). He stopped there one day and three-fourths.

Abigail T. Sawyer, called for the defense.—I reside in Springfield, Mass. I know Mr. Hodge. I saw him the evening of the 3d day of December at Springfield, at my house. He came there early in the evening and remained there until nine o'clock. I remember this as being the Wednesday evening after Thanksgiving. Thanksgiving was Thursday the 27th.

John Hanley, called for defense.—I live in North Adams. I have known Hodge about 25 years, and Whipple from 15 to 18 years. I sell goods in the clothing store of Wm. Martin. He rents of Mr. Whipple's wife. Martin's store is about twelve feet from Whipple's house. There are two side windows in the store that look upon the alley between the store and Whipple's house. Whipple was in North Adams in November, 1862, also in August. I sold him some spruce board in August. On the 4th of November I sold twenty-four feet of spruce, and on the 6th, fifteen feet. I collect the memoranda from the books. After that I should think Whipple was away at intervals. On the 12th of December I sold Mr. Whipple some poultry. Whipple put on a small addition to the back part of his house. He got a square and hammer of us.

Cross-Examined, by Mr. Knox.—I saw Whipple have a saw. The 24 feet of lumber Whipple used to box up some trees.

Mrs. Amelia Nelson called for the Defense.—Mrs. Amelia Nelson resides at North Adams; I know Mr. Hodge, and Mr. Whipple; the former since my childhood. I only live a few rods from Mr. Hodge. My kitchen, sitting room and parlor all front to Mr. Hodge's premises. I saw Mr. Whipple frequently pass Mr. Hodge's premises during the summer and fall of 1862. I noticed that he always passed on the same sidewalk where Mr. Hodge lives, with his face always from me as though he was looking over, examining the premises. I noticed him once when they were building the fence. I knew when Mr. Hodge was at home. The windows of my kitchen look across into the window of his shop, so that when he was there I could see him. I knew that the general report was that Mr. Whipple was inimical to Mr. Hodge, and I thought he exhibited a great deal of interest in Mr. Hodge's premises. This was matter of frequent remark between myself and Hodge's wife. I know that Hodge went away a few days after Thanksgiving. My father came from Ohio to North Adams on the 12th of November. Soon after my father arrived, my attention was so much attracted to Whipple's peculiar manner in passing the house, that I spoke to my father about it.

Cross examined by Mr. Knox.—There is not much difference in the sidewalks. Whipple has a brother-in-law living a short distance beyond Hodge's.

Mrs. Zelia Hodge.—I am the daughter of Mr. Nehemiah Hodge. I was at home last summer and fall at my father's house. I know Stephen M. Whipple. He passed our house frequently—two and three times a week; and always when he went by he looked towards the house. Once he stopped, turned round with his arms folded, and looked towards the shop or barn. That was in November. I never saw him turn in that way but once, but always when he passed he looked towards the house and the fact he went by so frequently during my father's absence, made me fear he meditated some evil; so much so that my mother and I kept a light burning at nights. The shop was accessible at all times. After Thanksgiving my father went to Boston on Monday, and returned Friday night. The next Monday after that he went with my brother and sister to school and returned the next Friday night. My father and myself were always in the habit of looking in my father's carpet bag and bidding him good-bye when he went away. My father is a subscriber to the New York *Independent* and has been for many years. There is an old-fashioned iron chest in the shop, in which my father kept old newspapers and things of that sort.

Cross Examined.—I am a daughter of Mr. Hodge. Thanksgiving is on the 27th of November. My father left on the 1st day of December for Boston. He came back on Friday night. I have not seen Mr. Whipple on the premises for the last two years. The shop is not always locked nights. I don't go to the barn nights. When I have been there it has not been locked. Whipple, when I saw him standing with his arms folded looked in the direction of the barn. It was his frequent passing that excited my mother's fears.

J. W. Beal, Called for Defense.—I have lived at North Adams, Mass. about two years and a half. I know Hodge. I was working on his premises in the summer of 1862, making fence. I began it some time in June. It was some two or three weeks before we got the fence finished. The fence was made of red cedar posts, pine casing, and spruce rails and pickets. After I got through work on the fence I kept my chest of tools in that shop till quite late in the fall. I could go in and out of the shop to get my tools. I have been there early in the morning after my tools—sometimes before the family were up—and never found any difficulty in getting my tools. There was an addition made to the house last fall. The lumber was dressed in the barn. I know Stephen M. Whipple. A man came and inquired for Mr. Hodge, in June of 1862. He came to the barn, where we were dressing stuff. I think another man spoke and said Mr. Hodge was not at home. After he was gone I inquired who it was. Some one said it was Hodge's partner. A few days after the same man came again. I learned that his name was Whipple. Last February, one evening, I was passing Mr. Hodge's premises. I saw a man coming from Mr. Hodge's barn. I supposed it was Mr. Hodge, and I stopped till he came down so near that I saw it wasn't him, and I moved along, but before I got to the first turn I thought I heard somebody speak, and the man went by me. When I got up to the corner of Chestnut and Mary streets I caught up with him. I looked at him and thought it was this same Whipple. I went round to the post office with the man, and I saw it was the same man that came to the barn to make the inquiry. This was a few days before I heard of Mr. Hodge's arrest. I was at home when I heard of the arrest. I did not hear of it till a day or two after it occurred. I did not tell anybody when seeing this man till I saw Mr. Hodge. That was after Hodge had given bail and came back from Chicago. Had never before that time heard of any difficulty between Hodge and Whipple.

Cross examined by Mr. Knox.—I have lived in North Adams two years and a half; went to North Adams from Williamstown; I had been there two years working at carpentry work; came there from Pennington, Vt. I came there from Ohio. I was born in Vermont. I shall be forty-nine years old next month. I farmed in Ohio six years. At my residence in North Adams I have no neighbor within thirty rods. After Hodge was brought back he went by my house one Sunday. I think that I spoke with him. He did not ask me to come up here and tell this story. Some six or eight weeks ago, he came to my house again. The first conversation I had with him was when I told him about this matter after he came back the first time; met him on the street out by the Baptist Church, where I told him about seeing this man come from the barn. That was in the last of June or first of July. I told him I saw the same man come from the barn that had been there to inquire for him. John Rhodes was in the barn at that time. He is at North Adams. Joel Whitcomb was about the premises. I believe he is in Savoy—that's on the mountains east of North Adams. Neither of these men are here. I think Whipple stepped into the barn. I should think the barn was about three rods from the sidewalk. When I saw Whipple coming from the barn it was on Church street, the fore part of February. It was, I think, between 7 and 8 in the evening that I saw Whipple coming from the barn. I had no conversation with him. I was within two feet of him. We have no gas lights there. The night was starlight, with a little snow on the ground. I met Hodge on the street, and spoke to him; I always do, and told him that I saw a man coming from his barn a few days before he was arrested.

James Wilbur.—I am a step son of Mr. Hodge. Am 23 years old. I reside in North Adams. I am engaged in teaching school at present. I have attended school for the last six months.

A plan of Hodge's premises and neighboring portions of North Adams was here produced and the witness pointed out on it to the jury the several points mentioned in the testimony of Mr Beall.

At this point the court adjourned till nine o'clock this morning.

RELICS FROM ST. HELENA.—Miss Kate Kennedy, a young lady from the Island of St. Helena, is visiting our city. She has given the Fair a collection of views of the island, and several relics of Napoleon's life at Longwood. Miss K. says that the people of St. Helena, though far removed from the United States, heartily sympathize with the Federal Government in the conflict with treason.

PROMOTED.—Capt. Wm. Inness, of the 19th Illinois, has been appointed Major of the 2d Tennessee regiment. Maj. Inness has been with the 19th since its organization, and at the battle of Stone River, where this regiment distinguished itself so much, he was honorably mentioned by Gens. Stanley and Miller, brigade commanders, for his gallant conduct.

GEN. LOGAN'S CHICAGO SPEECH.—Our Wisconsin friends will find this one of the most effective documents they can put into the hands of voters. We have a few thousand on hand, which we will send to order at $2.50 per 100. Address [illegible]

Chicago Driving Park.

The trotting yesterday between "Black Diamond" and "Cooley" attracted a respectable number of visitors, and interested those who were present.

The Patchen-Clay farce is again to be put on to-day. Both are splendid horses and can do good work—neither is likely to under the patent combination arrangement, that means only moderate exercise for the gate money. The horses are advertised to go under saddle to-day for $2,000, admission one dollar. Rather a large price for a horse show, and yet quite the rule for a great attraction in point of speed. It will depend much upon the result to-day whether it will not be time to advise the Patchen-Clay joint stock concern to dissolve business, or come out honestly as they are, and let it be understood the TRIBUNE will "have a reporter there."

THANKS.—The Lake County Committee wish us to return their thanks to the Northwestern Plank Road Company for the free passage of the teams and loads of the county delegation, on Tuesday last. Also to Mr. Boynton for the free use of livery; to Stryker & Co., for cloth for banners and ribbon for badges, and to B. F. Hagee for painting banners.

A Union meeting will be held at East Wheeling, in this county, on Friday evening, Oct. 30th. Hon. J. D. Ward and others will address the meeting.

A NOTED VISITOR.—Gen. Grierson, of Mississippi cavalry raid fame, is on a brief visit to friends in this city. Gen. G. and staff will visit the theatre to-night.

BARRELS AND BOXES WANTED.—The ladies of the Sanitary Fair want more empty barrels and sacks for the Lake county potatoes. Let them be provided at once.

FOR RENT.—Attention is called to the advertisement of a furnished house to rent in the North Division.

A valuable corner on South Clark street, with other good property, is advertised for sale in another column.

BRYAN HALL.—The receipts at Bryan Hall yesterday are reported at about five thousand dollars.

Dr. James, formerly of James Hospital Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, is now permanently located at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Illinois, for the treatment of old chronic, mercurial, blood and skin diseases—cures them without mercury, iodide potassia, arsenic, or any poison, but a neutralizer, which is a positive cure for these terrible diseases.

Organic weakness, brought on by excess, overtaxation of business, or other causes, producing debility and a lack of the vital forces, treated and radically cured by an infallible method.

Dr. James' testimonials are of the highest character, from Professors of Medical Colleges, Hospitals, &c. Dr. James could produce thousands of testimonials of inveterate and considered incurable diseases he has successfully treated, were it not for the delicacy of the subject. A practice of fifteen years, in New Orleans, with his high array of testimonials, should be sufficient evidence to gain the confidence of the unfortunate.

The following editorial is from the New Orleans *Delta*, March 13, 1860:

"CONTINUED SUCCESS.—The continued success of Dr. James is whispered throughout the city, and physicians are beginning to be alarmed for a certain lucrative portion of their business, which is deserting them and drifting into the channel which empties at No. 86 Custom House, (old number,) the headquarters of Dr. James.

"It has been the case since the world began that true merit sooner or later meets its just reward, and is aptly illustrated in the case of this physician, who, after laboring industriously and studiously for years to perfect himself thoroughly in a special branch of medicine, is about reaping the benefits at the hands of his numerous patients, who are, as it were, cured by his magic hand. In the advertisement, which will be found elsewhere, Dr. James explains the nature of the speciality which he so successfully treats."

Those whose blood is poisoned, having blotches on the face, small watery blisters, pains in the head and bones, ulcerated throat and nose, scrofula, together with an endless number of sufferings, should apply immediately to Dr. James, and save yourselves from the more fearful consequences attending. Dr. James' cures are speedy, safe and radical.

Dr. James' office and parlors are 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, where he can be consulted from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m. Consultations confidential. oc29-d45-1t

AID FOR THE AFFLICTED.—What tongue can tell, what pen portray the miseries suffered by those unfortunates who, in some unguarded moment, have placed themselves in the way of temptation which they were unable to resist, and have fallen an easy prey to the tempter? The bodily anguish is small in comparison with the mental agony arising from the dread of exposure and loss of good name among those whose opinion is valued more than life itself. Afraid to take steps to remove the disease lest discovery should ensue, that which was at first but trifling becomes intense, spreading rapidly and inoculating the whole system with a deadly virus. It is to the relief of this class that Dr. Bigelow—No. 175 Clark street—is specially devoting his energies. He aims not to deal with those children of vice whose avocation it is to play the tempter, and who often fall into the pit which they have digged for others. Those who are unfortunate enough to have once fallen from the normal path of rectitude meet with his earnest sympathy, and for their relief all the resources of the medical art are brought into requisition. Treated with that tenderness and delicacy which their heightened delicacy so much demands, and with the moral tone thus inspired, forms so essential an aid to their physical recovery. None need fear but that at his hands they will receive all the attention required in their case, or that they will fail to be treated on the best improved methods developed by modern research into the physiological structure of the genital organs and their sympathetic connections with the other portions of the animal economy and with the articles of the materia medica, the immense and endlessly varied resources of which are in his hands an open book. oct29-p46-1t

F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph street, is selling Paper Hangings and Window Shades at New York prices, at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms. oc29-p31-4w

CARD.

To Persons Suffering from Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Dr. J. B. Walker continues to attend exclusively to this important specialty, which he has practised with great success *for the last fourteen years*. Office 117 South Clark street, Chicago. Examination free. oc27-o303-6t

The Domestic Dyes

Prepared by Geo. H. Reed & Co. offer the simplest and most perfect means of dyeing household apparel ever presented to the public. They embrace 40 different shades, and include all the new and fashionable colors, and are perfectly *fast*. Samples on silk and wool can be seen and the colors procured of the druggists. oc27-o964-3tTTsa

A CARD.

To all Afflicted with Catarrh, Throat Diseases, and Affections of the Chest.

Dr. I. Winslow Ayer, Physician for Affections of the Throat and Chest, Room's 12 and 13 McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, gives his entire attention to this department of practice. The extraordinary success which has attended his practice in this city, has enabled him to refer to the best and most responsible parties in Chicago. It is especially desirable that all who have need of medical aid, either for Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, or Consumption, should make early application. The patient, at a distance, who cannot come to the city to remain here for treatment, can, after an examination, return home and pursue the course of treatment with success. Where it is impossible for the party to come personally to the city, he should write as many of his symptoms as possible, and give such description as will afford a correct idea of the case. A list of questions will be furnished upon application. oct 25-O-861-7t

Gas fitting work done promptly at Wilmarth's, 189 Lake street. oc18-36d

GAS FIXTURES.—The cheapest place to buy new styles, is at Wilmarth's, 189 Lake street. oc18-o434-30d

GO TO THE BEST.—Go to BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough practical business education. For circulars address (enclosing stamps) BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Illinois.

Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, arising from Specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelope free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street Philadelphia, Pa. [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1863.

The money market to-day was quiet. Eastern Exchange was in fair demand and firm at par buying, and ¼ per cent. premium selling. The offerings are comparatively light, and the inquiry is good.

The gold market was active at 145@146—the brokers here paying up to New York quotations, on account of a very short supply. To-day in New York, gold opened at 145¾, then fell to 145, advanced to 146⅜ and closed at 146.

New York Stock and Money Market—Oct. 27.

Stocks dull, but rather better.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Government Stocks quiet and steady.

U. S. 6s, '81, c. [illegible] 107

Money steady. An active business doing at 6@7 per cent., chiefly at the latter. Sterling firmer, but closes dull at 163@163½. Gold irregular and firmer, opening at 48 and closing firm at 48½@49.

Flour and Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following table shows the amount of Flour and Grain in store in this city on the 24th inst., compared with the amount in store on the corresponding date in 1862:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1863.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past forty-eight hours:

RECEIPTS FOR OCTOBER 28.

[illegible]

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, and business was more active in consequence of the suspension of business yesterday. The tendency in prices however, was downward—mainly in consequence of the decline which has taken place in gold since Monday.

Flour was dull and neglected, and we record trifling sales of Winter extras at $7.62½@7.75 and Spring extras at $5.75@6.00.

The Wheat market suffered a decline of 1½@2c per bushel—with sales of about 150,000 bushels, at $1.14 for old No. 1 Red Winter; $1.05 for Rejected Red Winter; $1.06@1.07 for No. 1 Spring; $1.02@1.04½ for No. 2 Spring; and 90@95c for Rejected Spring—the market closing quiet but firm at $1.06½@1.06¾ for No 1 Spring and $1.03@1.03½ for No. 2 Spring.

Corn was in limited request and the market ruled about 1c per bushel lower—with sales of about 70,000 bushels, at 79½@80c for Canal and River afloat; 78@79c for No. 1 Corn in store; 76@77c for No. 2 Corn in store, and 73@74c for Rejected Corn in store. At the close of the market the demand was unusually light and the market was dull at 78c for No. 1 and 77c for No. 2 Corn in store.

Oats declined 2½@3c per bushel below the prices paid on Monday, and the sales amounted to about 100,000 bushels, at 59@60c for No. 1, at 56@58c for No. 2 Oats in store—the market closing quiet at 55½@55¾c for No. 1.

Rye was in fair demand and steady at 90@92c for No. 1 in store. Barley was quiet and 1@2c per bushel lower—with light sales of No 2 in store at $1.18@1.19.

Highwines declined 1c per gallon—with light sales at 54c. Alcohol closes at $1.08@1.10 per gallon.

Provisions were quiet—with sales of 400 brls city packed Mess Pork at $15.00, and 250 brls light Mess at $13.75. Bulk meats were more active, and we note sales of 100 bxs old rough Sides at 5c; 150 bxs Short Clear Middles at 6¼c, and 100 bxs Short Rib Middles at 6c. Green Hams are in good demand, and we note sales at 6¼c. A lot of 1600 pcs old sugar-cured and canvassed Bacon Hams changed hands at 10½c loose. Lard is held at 11c, without buyers. A lot of 200 tcs India Mess Beef was sold at $20.00.

Timothy Seed is in fair demand with light sales at $2.25@2.40. Flax Seed was sold at $2.45; and a small lot of Clover Seed at $6.50.

Freights were active at 9½c for Corn and 10½c for Wheat to Buffalo, and 15c for Wheat to Oswego.

The propellor lines took flour at $1.25 to New York $1.25 to Boston.

In Beef Cattle the market has been rather active, and for medium and prime qualities prices are firm at yesterday's quotations. The entered sales during the day amount to 1,975 head, the bulk of which have been at prices ranging from $3.15@3.50 per 100 lbs. In Hogs there has been an active demand at the reduced rates of yesterday. The entered sales for the day amount to 12,466 Hogs, but there has been a very large proportion of large and irregular stock, which has been sold at very low prices.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1863.

Business as we write is remarkably brisk—a very large number of country dealers having embraced the opportunity of making purchases while attending the great Northwestern Fair. All our wholesale houses are as busy as they can possibly be, and heavy sales are being effected.

As will be seen by our list of quotations given below, nearly every article has advanced. Notwithstanding this, however, we are yet below New York prices. For instance, last Wednesday's N. Y. Independent quoted the jobbers' prices for Standard Sheetings at 40c; while here the same goods precisely are selling at 37@38c. Everything else is in the same proportion. We quote:

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE.—The entered sales at the various yards during the day amount to 1,979 head. The demand has been tolerably active, especially for medium and prime grades, and the quotations of yesterday have been fully sustained; interior qualities have been in better request. Several lots having been bought on Government account at $3.15@3.25 ℔ 100 lbs. A very capital lot of 695 head of medium grades was sold at the Cottage Grove yards, by Slocum, av'g weight 1,186 lbs, at $3.50 ℔ 100 lbs, and which has been the highest price given to-day. A large number of cars arrived this afternoon, which were not unloaded.

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS.—The receipts in the various yards have amounted to about 18,000 hogs, with nearly as many more in the cars, waiting to be delivered when room can be found to stow them away. The entered sales for the day amount to 12,466, and it is very evident that were there greater facilities for shipment of stock, that a much larger number would have been cleared out. Under present arrangements shippers are not able to get cars fast enough to transport their sales to their destination, so that their operations are frequently more limited than they would otherwise be. There is a good deal of activity in the market, especially among shippers and packers, but prices are much less firm than they have been for the last six or seven weeks, and the tendency is evidently to go below even the reduced rates we quoted yesterday. There is a very much larger proportion than usual of irregular, ill-fed stock in the market, for which, with the present downward tendency for really well-fed hogs, only very low figures can be obtained. In the sales to-day a lot of 118, prime quality, averaging 232 lbs, were sold at $4.00, whilst inferior qualities, averaging respectively 218, 222, 200, 258 and 207 lbs were sold at the same price. The same difference will be found in all the transactions of the day. For the benefit of our country friends, who are about sending their hogs in for sale, we take another quotation. A lot of prime, well-fed hogs, averaging 229 lbs, were sold at $4.60—whilst interior qualities sold at the same price averaging respectively 223, 244, 271 and 231 lbs; and other lots averaging 239 and 252 lbs were sold at $4.25.

SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

Barley in Store in Albany.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1863.

FREIGHTS—More active and unchanged. The engagements were as follows: To BUFFALO:—[illegible]

FLOUR—Received since Monday, [illegible]

WHEAT—Received 48 hours, [illegible]

CORN—Received 48 hours, [illegible]

OATS—Received 48 hours, [illegible]

RYE—Received 48 hours, [illegible]

BARLEY—Received 48 hours, [illegible]

ALCOHOL—Quiet and nominal at $1.08@1.10 per gallon.

BEANS—Dull. [illegible]

BROOM CORN—Scarce and in good demand at [illegible]

BUTTER—Steady demand and prices rule firm. [illegible]

COFFEE—Market firm and in fair demand. [illegible]

EGGS—In good demand at 18@19c per doz.

CHEESE—[illegible]

COOPERAGE—1,000 Pork Barrels at $1.55; 500 Lard tierces at $1.85.

FISH—Whitefish receipts much larger and the demand very active; prices firm. [illegible]

FRUITS—GREEN—Apples—supply liberal and in good demand. [illegible]

FRUITS—DRIED—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—Market dull and 1c per gallon lower. [illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

LUMBER—The demand is still very active, and considerably in advance of the supply. [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Moderate demand and prices firm. [illegible]

ONIONS—Moderate supply and in brisk demand. [illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

POTATOES—Receipts liberal and demand very active. [illegible]

POULTRY—The supply of Chickens continues very large and there is but a small demand. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Market generally quiet. [illegible]

SALT—Domestic steady and active. Foreign quiet and heavy. [illegible]

SALERATUS—Steady demand and prices firm. [illegible]

SUGARS—The market has been strong, active, and prices, although firm at last quotations, have not been pushed upward. [illegible]

SYRUPS—There is an active demand, [illegible]

TOBACCO—Market steady and prices firm. [illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TEAS—Market firm and both Black and Green [illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

New York Markets—Oct. 28.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.........October 27.

Prop Free State, Averill, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop J. Barber, Robbins, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Chicago, Perry, Buffalo, sundries.
[illegible]
Schr Commerce, Dick, Erie, [illegible]
Schr Barbarian, Ballentine, Bay City, 1,200 brls salt.
Schr Oats, Dougherty, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.
[illegible]
Schr Harris, Leigh, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Kalamazoo, [illegible]
Schr Gipsey, Jamieson, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.

ARRIVED.........Oct. 28.

Prop Queen of the Lakes, Crary, Buffalo, sundries.
[illegible]
Prop Catawaugo, Evans, Goderich, sundries.
Bark A. P. Nichols, Locke, Buffalo, 50 m lumber.
Bark Flying Mist, Blanchard, Bay City, 2,500 brls salt.
[illegible]
Schr Venus, Thompson, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr Kitty Grant, Kampman, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr Rose Donahue, Johnson, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr Geo F. Foster, Hansen, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr Heligoland, Burke, Muskegon, 45 m lumber.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, 70 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr C E Bailey, King, Muskegon, 80 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Mariner, Murray, St. Joseph, 25 cords wood.
[illegible]
Schr Arrow, Scott, Kalamazoo, 65 m lumber.
Schr Dawn, Lubenstein, Pier Cove, 75 cords wood.
Scow Hunter, Williams, Muskegon, 56 m lumber.
[illegible]
Scow Laura, McVea, Wilkinson's Pier, 65 m lumber.
Sloop Union, Moran, St. Joseph, 250 pkgs fruit.

CLEARED.........Oct. 27.

Prop Merchant, Briggs, Buffalo, 3,000 brls flour, 1,223 brls beef.
Prop B F Wade, Goldsmith, Sarnia, 4,400 brls flour.
Prop Edith, Travers, Goderich, 3,700 brls flour, 322 brls beef.
Schr Morning Light, Hen, Windsor, 15,035 bu corn.
[illegible]
Schr Grand Turk, Green, Oswego, 19,150 bu wheat.
Schr Gertrude, Mayes, Buffalo, 18,230 bu wheat.
Schr San Jacinto, Blackburn, Buffalo, 19,127 bu wheat.
[illegible]
Schr Mt Vernon, Mitchell, Buffalo, 17,550 bu wheat.
Schr W W Arnold, Johnson, Buffalo, 13,262 bu wheat.

CLEARED.........Oct. 28.

Prop Empire, Richardson, Ogdensburg, 1,051 brls flour.
Prop Free State, Rounds, Buffalo, 4,400 brls flour.
Prop Hunter, Dixon, Buffalo, 1,500 brls flour, 1,500 brls [illegible]
Bark Chicago Board of Trade, Henderson, light, to Milwaukee.
[illegible]
Schr W Lewis, Sweetland, Oswego, 18,178 bu wheat.
Schr Nightingale, Stevens, Buffalo, 16,700 bu wheat.
[illegible]
Schr Leader, Monroe, Buffalo, 15,575 bu wheat.
Schr M H Sibley, Conner, Oswego, 1,720 brls flour, 600 brls pork.
Schr H H Brown, Ibbotson, Buffalo, 11,500 bu barley.
Schr Eliza Logan, Laughlin, Buffalo, 18,000 bu wheat.
Schr Fortune, Frazer, Buffalo, 11,500 bu corn.
Schr Wm Raynor, Lower, Buffalo, 13,800 bu corn.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 28, 1863.

CLEARED.

Energy, Joliet.
Asia, LaSalle.

ARRIVED.

P Northrup, Prison, 78 yards ruble stone.
Powhattan, LaSalle, 121 tons coal.
Monitor, LaSalle, 5,743 bu corn.
Africa, LaSalle, 5,200 bu wheat.
George I. Taylor, Joliet, 25 yards ruble stone.
Industry, Joliet.
Imperial, Lockport, 3,962 bu corn 300 brls flour.
Advance, Athens, 50 yards ruble stone, 24 yards lime stone.
Lady Franklin, Athens, 30 yards ruble stone.
W S Davis, Athens, 72 yards ruble stone.
J. F Gates, Athens, 42 yards lime stone.
Constitution, Lockport, 5,600 bu corn.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Oct. 28, 1863.

UP—Prop Winslow; Barks St. Lawrence, Pierson, Lion; Brig Banner; Schrs. Hubbard, Morey Alvin Clark, Eli Bates, Altair, Fashion, McInnis, Hyphan Ironsides.

DOWN—Props, Mohawk, Badger, Galena; Schrs. Curlew, Adirondac, Arcturus.

Marine Disasters, Etc.

[From the Buffalo Advertiser, 27th.]

The following marine items were received by the Board of Lake Underwriters to-day:

—A letter from Mackinaw, 21st inst., reports a large unknown Bark having been aground on Graham Shoal, in the straits, on the 20th and 21st, during a strong gale. She got off on the night of the 21st, and proceeded on her course.

—The schooner Geo. Worthington, with a cargo of barley from Chicago for Buffalo, was ashore at St. Clair Flats on the 24th. The tug McClellan left Detroit on the night of the 24th in charge of the Mate of the Worthington to relieve her.

—Capt. Robinson, inspector of the Home Insurance Co., with two powerful Holly pumps, left Detroit on the night of the 24th, to go to the relief of the schooner Isaac W. Nicholas, ashore on Thunder Bay Island.

—The bark Shepard remained ashore on Point au Peles on the 24th. She had lighted 3,000 bushels of her cargo in Detroit. More lighters had gone to her. She was not leaking at that date.

—The schooner Gold Hunter, with a cargo of wheat from Chicago to Buffalo, damaged about 1,000 bushels, through her cabin and hatches, in the late severe gale on Lake Michigan.

—The schooner Ayer, cargo of Liverpool salt from Montreal to Chicago, is in trouble at Manitou Islands, Lake Michigan.

—The schooner Sarah Clow and scow Chapin, lately ashore at the mouth of Grand River, Mich., are off and safe in port.

—Capt. Charles H. Foster has undertaken to raise the schooner Huron, lately sunk by collision off Point Abino.

MARRIED.

In this city, at St. Paul's Church, on the 22d inst., by Rev. Joseph Hartmann, Mr. CHAS. S. LODING and Miss KATIE A., daughter of Louis Eichberg, Esq., all of this city.

In this city, Oct. 26th, at the residence of Mr. Seth Paine, Esq., by Rev. J. R. Tuttle, Mr. CHARLES PAINE and Miss PARMELIA WINTER, all of Chicago.

In this city on the 22d inst., by Rev. J. R. Shipherd, Mr. EDWARD P. PITKIN and Miss LORANE J. DICKINSON.

In this city, on the 26th inst., by Rev. Robert Laird Collier, Mr. CHAS. W. SIDEN and Miss CATHARINE POPE.

By the same, on the 27th inst., Mr. WILLIAM H. PRENTISS, Jr., and Miss ELIZABETH BRATTON.

DIED.

In Woodlawn, on Wednesday, Oct. 28th, of cancer, SARAH E. FIELD, relict of the late Sargent Field, in the 54th year of her age.

Danville, Vt., papers please copy.

At his residence in Bristol, Kenosha county, Wis. Mr. PAUL F. STORRS[illegible], aged 55 years.

Alexandria and Pittsburgh papers please copy.

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two rooms, with board, desirable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, at Nos. 387 and 389 Illinois street. oc29-p58-1t

BOARDING—A suit of front Rooms, furnished, or a large single Room furnished or unfurnished, may be had with Board, in a private family, situated within ten minutes walk of the Tremont or Sherman House. Address "N C," at this office. oc27-p5-3t

BOARDING.—A young gentleman desiring to obtain board in a first class private family, [illegible] Address "G R M," Tribune office. oc27-3t

To Rent.

TO RENT—The two story Brick House, 404 West Lake street, containing ten rooms. Apply to WILLIAM C. DOW, 91 Clark street. oc29-p58-3t

TO RENT—A furnished house in the North Division, conveniently located, containing ten rooms, pantries and closets, gas and water, with good barn. Rent moderate. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON, House and Land Agent, No. 3 Metropolitan Block. oc29-p63-3t

General Notices.

LOST—On the evening of the 27th, at the Fair in Bryan Hall, a Lady's Mink Fur [illegible] by leaving the same with J. P. SMITH, 25 Lake street.

LOST—On Saturday, a Gold Fob Chain, going from Randolph street to Wabash avenue. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Chase & Hammond's Dearborn street.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From Fulton street, near the corner of Sheldon, on Sunday evening, Oct. 25, a bay Mare, about twelve years old—white hind feet. She was hitched to a light express wagon, with a green box. [illegible] West Lake st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—By a young lady, who would like to go out sewing by the day, or a situation as seamstress in a private family. Address P. O. Box 652. oc29-p67-1t

WANTED—A first class Carriage Painter, to whom steady employment and highest wages will be given. Apply to J. H. KLINE, 56 South Jefferson street.

WANTED—A purchaser for an excellent Horse, Buggy and Harness to be sold at auction on FRIDAY MORNING, by W. A. BUTTERS & CO., at southeast corner of State and Twelfth streets.

WANTED—And no humbug! A man from NEARLY EVERY PLACE to make two or three hundred dollars a year without endangering their business. Also, gentlemen wishing to change their business can send stamp and address, and secure a good situation. [illegible] Chicago, Ill. oc29-p65-3t

WANTED.—An experienced Book-Keeper used to a responsible situation in a Wholesale House. [illegible] Address, with references, "ACCOUNTANT," care of Dunn Stewart House. oc29 p68 1t

WANTED—An active, intelligent boy in a store. Address, in applicant's own hand writing, P. O. Box 2339. oc29-p67-1t

WANTED—A situation as Book-Keeper, by a young man of over five years practical experience. Good reference given. Address P. O. Box 1777, Chicago. oc29 p63 1t

WANTED.—I want a position as Assistant Editor of a paper in this State. Address H. J. EDWARDS, P. O. Box 5[illegible]. oc29-1t

WANTED—A reliable man as Partner in a cash business. A good man with from $250 to $500 can become associated in a business that cannot fail to realize from $50 to $150 daily, with no risk. For particulars and interview, address W. P. Drawer 6361, Post office, giving name and address. oc29 p67 1t

WANTED—Active, energetic men to canvass for MITCHELL'S NEW GENERAL ATLAS. The Work is a necessity to every intelligent family. It sells rapidly and affords a good commission. Address, or apply to J. W. SNIDER, General Western Agent, No. 1 Methodist Church Bl'k, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 3594. oc29 p[illegible]

WANTED—An experienced Book-Keeper. Would prefer a married man. oc29 p68 1t A. O. GARFIELD.

WANTED.—Employment.—$75 a Month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines.—We will give a commission on all Machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. For particulars address C. RUGGLES & CO., General Agents, Detroit, Mich. oc29-p65-6t

WANTED—A situation as Organist, by an experienced performer and teacher, late from England. Moderate salary only required. Would also like a situation as Teacher of Piano in a family, on reasonable terms. Best of references given. Address N. CAWTHORNE, at Methodist Book Store, 45 Washington street, Chicago, Ill. oc29 p61 3t

WANTED—5 tailors, 3 tinners, 1 machinist, 1 silversmith, 1 boy and 2 coats; and situations for 3 book-keepers, 2 salesmen, 2 clerks, 3 copyists, 3 porters, 3 teamsters and 2 brakesmen. Apply at Merchant's Clerks Registry Office, 121 Dearborn street. Situations procured for persons in all kinds of business. Address D. R. [illegible] & Co., Post Office Drawer 6343 Chicago, Ill. oc29 p62 1t

WANTED—Board in a private family, for a man and wife. Must be within five or ten minutes walk of the North-western Round House. Address Box 541, West Branch Post Office. oc29-p4 4t

WANTED.—Any one wishing to become interested in manufacturing Timber will address P. O. Box 4163, Chicago, or call at 86 Clark street Room No. 8. oc29-p7-1t

WANTED—By a young lady, a situation as governess in a good family—is an experienced teacher. Will furnish a good piano and give instructions. Any wishing a good teacher, will do well to address "GOVERNESS," Tribune office. oc27 o923-3t

WANTED—Lumber Wanted, in exchange for a first class Rosewood Piano, 6¾ octaves, voice campana attachment, made by Boardman & Gray, and nearly new. The lumber required for building in the city. Address, N. ANDERSON, care P O Box 3565. oc27 o985 3t

WANTED—Agents to canvass for Hon. J. T. HEADLEY'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION. The cheapest and the best—in both English and German language. Over 100,000 volumes already sold. Extra inducements offered. For terms and territory address E. B. & H. C. TREAT, 119 Clark street Chicago. oc18 o399 1w NAW

WANTED—A good second-hand express wagon, for which cash will be paid. Apply at 149 South Clark street. oc27-o983 4t

WANTED—A good Tinner to go to Appleton, Wis. Apply at 221 South Water street. [oc27 o951 3t] LYMAN ELAIR.

WANTED—Good active men as Agents to canvass for new and popular illustrated works. Employment permanent and remunerative. Apply at 128 South Clark street. oc27 o951 3t JOHNSON, FRY & CO.

WANTED.—A lady accustomed to tuition in English, French and Music, is desirous of a situation. Address "TEACHER," Post Office Box 10, Neenah, Ill. oc26-o866-1w

WANTED.—$75 a Month.—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED—20 Cigar Makers, by NICHOLAS KUHNEN, Davenport, Iowa. Good work and good pay. Only BEST NEW Wrappers used.

WANTED—Purchasers at wholesale and retail, for 500 Revolvers—all the different kinds made—at prices ten per cent lower than ever before sold in this market. Also, of Military Goods of all kinds and Rock Oil, at BOWEN'S, [illegible] Clark street, (up-stairs) over H. H. Bryant Office. oc25-o804-1w

WANTED—$25,000 for five years on first class improved Farms, within [illegible] miles of Chicago. [illegible] Call on L. D. OLMSTED & Co., corner Lake and LaSalle street. oc23-o705-1w

WANTED—Agents to sell the new and splendid Steel Engraving of PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION, [illegible] to any part of the country on receipt of 50 cents. [illegible] E. B. LANDON, Agent, oc24-o835-1m 48 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A modern Steam Engine of eighty horse power, suitable for a saw mill, together with boilers, &c., of sufficient capacity for the same. Address me at Milwaukee, Wis., stating lowest price. [illegible] JAMES LUDINGTON. oc23-o755-1w

WANTED.—$60 a month! We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—1,000 choice shipping Cattle, by CHASE & CO., 39 S. Wells st. oc28-o890-1w

WANTED—Five good compositors. [illegible] to learn the trade. Apply to R. P. McFARLANE & CO., Lasalle street. Also, two good Feeders, [illegible] country.

WANTED—(Knitting Machine.) Every Farmer to know that the "World Stitch" can make $20 to $50 per week with one of AIKEN'S Celebrated Knitting Machines. Pays for itself in thirty days. Price complete, $25. Weighs 50 pounds. Freight from 50 cents to $1.50. Send for circular or sample stocking. [illegible] WHARTON & ELLIOTT, General Agents, 132 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. ab5-a36-6m

WANTED.—Employment.—$75 a Month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all Machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. For particulars address C. RUGGLES & CO., Detroit, Mich. oc21 o41 6t

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Furniture and House to rent. A family about leaving the city, desire to dispose of their furniture and household effects, (nearly new.) Two story brick house (West Side) to rent. To parties about to commence housekeeping, this is a desirable opportunity. Address Post Office Box 6647. oc29 p[illegible]

FOR SALE—Twenty acres of land a mile and a half west of the City Limits. Terms liberal, or exchange it for city property. Also, several farms adjoining the most pleasant cities and villages in Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin. For sale cheap, and on long time if desired. JOSIAH BOND, Real Estate Agent, 44 Lasalle street. oc29-p58-3t

FOR SALE—At a bargain, Rosewood Furniture suitable for parlor and bedroom. Address Post Office Box 4284. oc29 p67 1t

FOR SALE—A good Horse, weight about 1100 pounds, about eight years old, sixteen hands high, at the Lake House, North end of Rush street bridge. Apply to C. A. LOOMIS. oc29-p55-1t

FOR SALE—Carriage and Saddle Horse. Apply to BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake st. oc29 p55 1t

FOR SALE—A Frame Dwelling House and Brick Basement, containing ten rooms, on old Eighteenth street, near Prairie Avenue. Lot 60 ft front by 128 ft. deep. With Barn. Also—A number of other houses and lots, and residence lots in all parts of the city. J. C. MAGRUDER, Real Estate Agent, No 4 Metropolitan Block. oc29-p68-3t

FOR SALE—House and Lot on May street, only $3,000, on long time. One on Erina Place—$2,000, rented for $275. One on Wabash avenue, $2,000, rented for $240. One on Dearborn street, $2,000; House on State street, to remove, $200. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 157 State street. oc29-p59-3t

FOR SALE—Or exchange for City Property, a Schooner of 150 tons measurement. For particulars call on J. C. TYLER, 16 North Wells street, Chicago. oc28-[illegible]

FOR SALE—Farm for sale cheap, containing one hundred and seventeen acres, fifteen miles from Chicago, and near a railroad station. All under a good state of cultivation, with a comfortable house, a good cellar, well and cistern. Also, thirty acres of timber land, and a thrifty young orchard of bearing trees. CLAPLIN & FAY, oc28-o743-1w 58 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Engines and Boilers. One 15 horse stationary engine and tubular boiler, all complete and ready to set up. Also, one 8 to 10 horse boiler and engine, complete and ready for use—for sale by GRIFFIN & CO., No. 5 Pomeroy's Building. oc26-o[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Farm for sale, Twenty-eight miles from Chicago, one mile from Hoosier Grove, seven miles from Elgin, on the Elgin and Chicago State Road—95 acres under cultivation, 15 timber; good house, stabling, grain barn and a fine orchard; a good well. A good neighborhood. Apply to CAMPBELL & BRO., Wayne Station. oc25-o887 1w

FOR SALE—A variety of first-class 7 octave pianos, three second hand pianos, a fine grand 7 octave piano, seasoned walnut, for sale. [illegible] J. PRESTON, P. O Box 1118. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Lease, the Brick Warehouse on Clark street, north of the M. S. R. R. Freight Depot, 64½ feet front by 150 feet deep, two story and basement, [illegible] Room 13 Metropolitan Block. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Splendid Farm. Two hundred and seventy acres, [illegible] in good cultivation, [illegible] Terms favorable. H. T. HELM, 138 Dearborn street. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Choice Residence Property.

[illegible] feet on Prairie Avenue, south of Old street.
[illegible] feet on Rio Grande, near Prairie Avenue.
[illegible] feet on Old street, near Indiana Avenue.
[illegible] feet on Wabash Avenue, [illegible]
[illegible] feet on Wabash Avenue, between 12th and 16th streets. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, oc28-o786 1w Real Estate Ag't, 7 Metropolitan Bl'k.

FOR SALE—Cheap, 320 Acres excellent farming land, [illegible] miles north of Morris, on the [illegible] and very [illegible] half miles east of the village of Lisbon, in Kendall county, Illinois. 120 acres under cultivation, and about [illegible] Farm. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Broker, 7 Metropolitan Bl'k. oc28-o786-1w

FOR SALE—Mill Machinery, Boiler Engine, three run of stones, together with all the [illegible] for a first class flouring mill. [illegible] C. STEARNS, by Lake street [illegible]

FOR SALE—A New Schooner, 126 feet on deck, [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

Office No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$10.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week	.20
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	8.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months	4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	4.00
Weekly, single subscribers (6 mo's $1.00)	2.00
" 4 copies	7.00
" 10 copies	15.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	30.00

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1863.

REPUBLICAN UNION TICKET.

COOK COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

For Judge of the Superior Court:
JOSEPH E. GARY.

For Dep[illegible]

[illegible]

ELECTION [illegible]

GRAND [illegible]
NOR[illegible]

Eterna[illegible]

A Grand M[illegible] of the North [illegible] Hall, on Sat[illegible] ber, 1863. This meeti[illegible]

MAJ. GE[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] essed and promptly met must not be tarnished through the criminal neglect of citizens lulled to a false security in other States. Into line every man. Keep step to the music of Union, rally firm about the ballot box, as the main point of attack of the enemies who threaten and plot to compass our destruction.

FROM THE REBEL PRISON.

A Letter from an Imprisoned Army Correspondent.

The Cincinnati *Times* publishes the following letter, dated Oct. 5, from their well-known correspondent "Junius," who is now a prisoner, in close confinement, in Castle Thunder, Va.:

We heard yesterday that all the Union prisoners [illegible]